

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

Vol. LVII, No. 10

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October, 1923

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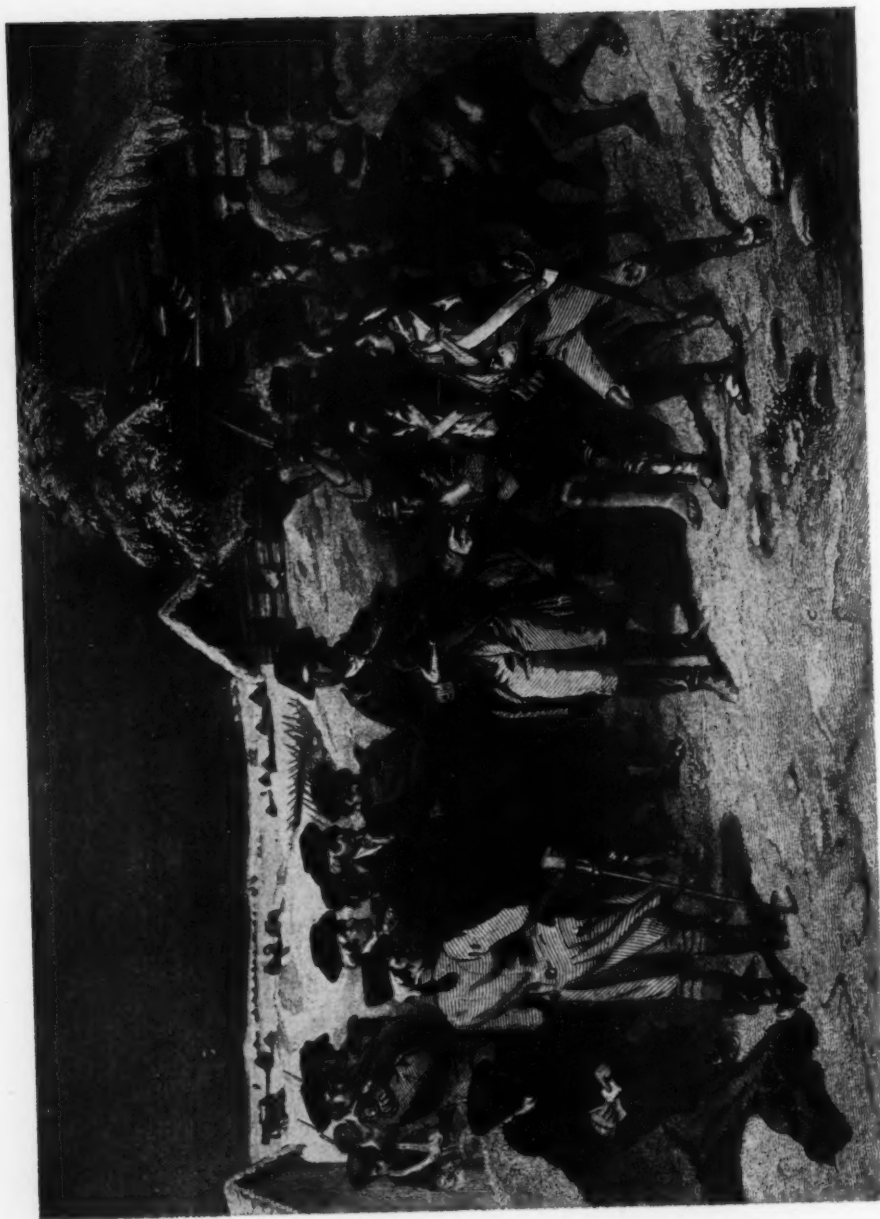


Photo by Handy

WASHINGTON AND THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS AT VALLEY FORGE.

DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVII, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1923

WHOLE No. 374

SOME EARLY ENGRAVERS

By Helen Wright

Print Division, Library of Congress



IN THE history of art, prints play an important role. Their origin is wrapped in mystery and their story is a romance. From the earliest block-book cuts to the most modern French and American etching lies a whole library on the subject, of which they and their makers are the thrilling theme. Their thorough study requires a life-time and the various processes of their making, wood-engraving, line-engraving, mezzotint, stipple, etching have each their exponents in the masters of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, England and France. That their importance is appreciated is evidenced by the great groups in the museums, libraries and galleries of the world as well as by private collections, valuable beyond price.

The beautiful art which flourished so successfully in the 15th and 16th centuries has had a brief and varied history in this country. It was our only mode of pictorial expression and the early

wood-cuts and engravings were crude. Not until the latter part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century did a small group of men produce charming work, original and skillful.

There is a curious collection of early historical prints, discoveries, settlements, and the wars, from the Indian encounters, the French-Canadian and the Revolution, down through 1812 to the Spanish War. We have Columbus discovering us and taking leave of us in line-engraving, typogravure and lithograph. The Pilgrim Fathers are landing and William Penn is treating with the Indians in various forms of the graphic arts. The history and battles of the Revolution and later the Civil War are vividly and dramatically portrayed and as time goes on we will turn to these beginnings of our history and our art with renewed reverence and interest. The late war brings photographs, lithographs, and posters, the more complex and slower graphic methods not possible in this hurried age.

John Foster, who established the first printing press in Boston in 1675, was baptised in Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 18, 1648, and died in Boston, Sept. 9, 1681. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1667. He engraved upon wood a portrait of the Rev. Richard Mather, which is said to be the first known wood-engraved portrait executed in the Colonies. In 1671, the Indian Apostle, John Eliot, refers to Foster as having engraved an A. B. C. book for the use of the Indians. His place of business was "over against the Sign of the Dove" in Boylston St. He was buried in Dorchester and his will provided for the erection of "a pair of handsome gravestones."

These stones still exist and a Latin couplet written by Increase Mather is chiseled on the headstone which refers to Foster as studying the stars, he being the author of six almanacs.

Foster also engraved the seal and arms of the Massachusetts Colony, 1672, and a map of New England in 1677.

Wood-engraving, one of the most beautiful of the graphic arts and one that is unfortunately rarely seen today,

but is being revived by a few of the modern artists, was used in those early days for frontispieces in almanacs, title-designs and portraits.

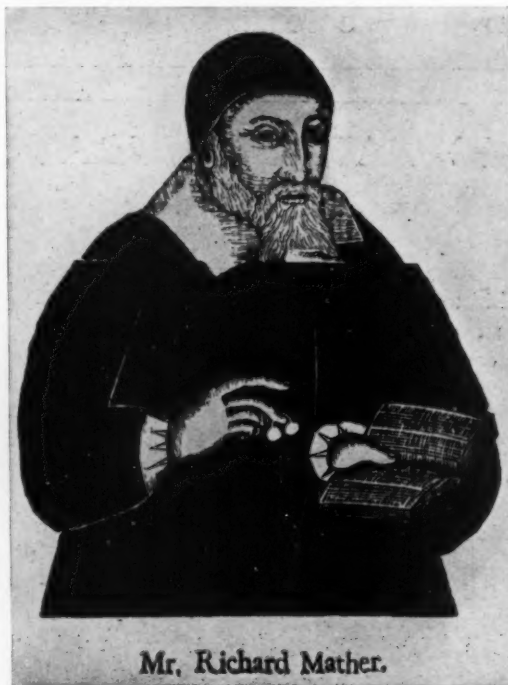
Line engraving on steel or copper plates was doubtless demanded among early colonists because of the necessary issue of a paper currency which required

careful and accurate workmanship. Mezzotint engraving was the best medium for the reproduction of portraiture, the deep velvety blacks, and soft shadows gave a stately grace and distinction that perhaps the more stiff and formal line engraving was not able to portray.

There was a rapid increase in the number of engravers in the Colonies

in the quarter century just preceding the outbreak of the American Revolution. The volume of work was not large and it consisted chiefly of views of buildings, maps, book-plates, bill-heads and engraved music, and paper currency.

Peter Pelham, who was born in London, came to Boston before 1727, as in that year he painted, engraved and published a portrait of Cotton Mather. This is the third member of the famous New



Mr. Richard Mather.

England family to be recorded among the earliest American engraved portraits. Increase Mather was also pictured in mezzotint, but it was doubtless done by an English engraver. Pelham's first wife having died in 1748, he married Mrs. Mary Singleton Copley, mother of John Singleton Copley, to whom he undoubtedly gave some instruction in painting and engraving.

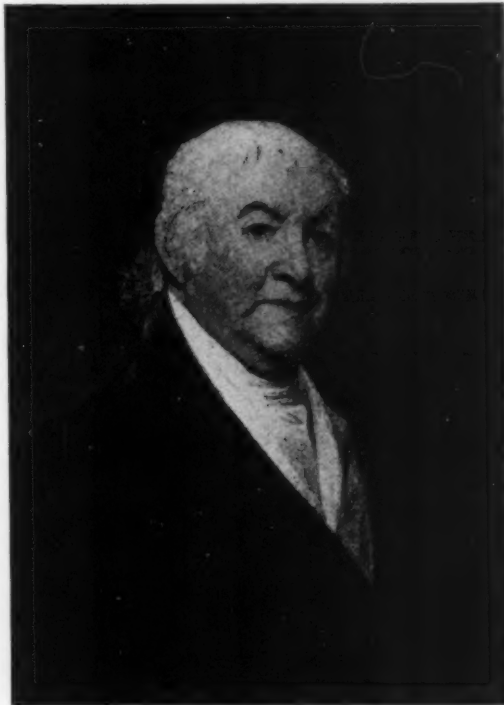
Another interesting portrait engraved by Pelham was that of Thomas Hollis, 1751, who was "a most generous Benefactor to Harvard College in N. E. having founded two Professorships and ten Scholarships in the said College, gave a fine Apparatus for Experimental Philosophy and increased the Library with a large Number of valuable Books etc."

Pelham was the first of the engravers to practice Mezzotint in an American Colony. His plates are rare and highly prized by collectors. He engraved a portrait of William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1747 and Sir Wm. Pepperall, Commander in Chief of the American forces at Louisburg.

Paul Revere was one of the most picturesque figures of the Revolution and an engraver of some skill. Beside his great reputation as an equestrian, won by that celebrated ride of his the night of April 18, 1776, when he gave notice of the British expedition to Concord, he was engaged in a multiplicity of pro-

fessional and business enterprises. To enumerate only a few, he was a dentist, picture-frame maker, die sinker, merchant, brass founder and sheet copper roller and a silver-smith of marked ability.

His engraving of the "Bloody Massacre," perpetrated in King Street, Boston (now State Street) on March 5, 1770 by a party of the 29th Regt. is perhaps his most famous



PAUL REVERE, 1735-1818. FROM AN ENGRAVING BY S. A. SCHOFF AFTER A PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART

engraving. The plate was engraved and published immediately after the occurrence of the memorable tragedy. Under the picture in three compartments are these verses:

"Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks befear'd with guiltless
Gore:
While Faithless P——n and his fasage Bands,
With murd'rous Rancour stretch their bloody
Hands;



Thomas Hollis late of London Merch: a most generous Benefactor
to Harvard College, in N. E. having founded two Professorships and ten
Scholarships in the said College, given a fine Apparatus for Experimental
Philosophy, & increased the Library with a large Number of valuable Books &c.

In England, 1712

Obiit 1713

William D. Cooper, sculpsit et incidit 1714

Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

"If scalding drops from Rage from Anguish
Wrung,

If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appease

The plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these;
The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

below the print. The size of the plate inclusive of the inscriptions at the top and bottom, is 10 x 9 inches. All of the impressions are colored by hand. Red and blue predominate, but there is an occasional wash of brown or green. It is a most graphic and realistic



"But know, Fate summons to that awful Goal,
Where Justice strips the Murd'rer of his soul:
Should venal C—ts, the scandal of the Land,
Snatch the relentless Villain from her Hand,
Keen Execrations on this Plate inscrib'd,
Shall reach a Judge who never can be brib'd."

The names of five who were killed, six wounded, "two of them mortally," are

engraving, the Britishers in scarlet coats, a formidable line, their guns mowing down the intrepid little band of citizens. From the smoke that fills the street, one wonders that anyone escaped the fire. The background is especially interesting, the quaint, stiff buildings of the now imposing State Street.

Paul Revere's Cartoons—"The Stamp Act," 1765, "The Able Doctor" 1774 and "America in Distress" are cleverly satiric and amusing.

In the "Able Doctor," "America"—prone upon the ground—is swallowing the "Bitter Draught" tea forced down her throat, by the Britisher with the Boston Port Bill protruding from his pocket. A very unpleasant cartoon, but graphically suggestive. Cartoons were frequently called forth by the troubles of the Colonists.

Another engraving by Revere, and very rare, is the "Westerly View of the College in Cambridge, New England," after a drawing by Josh. Chadwick. The grouping and the architectural simplicity, might surprise the Harvard student of today.

Harvard Hall, Stoughton, Massachusetts,

Hollis and Holden Chapel, are definitely designated. The costumes of the figures in the street and the coach, give an enlivening air to the scene. While Revere's work was crude in execution, it is valuable for its historic interest and because of his well-known patriotism.

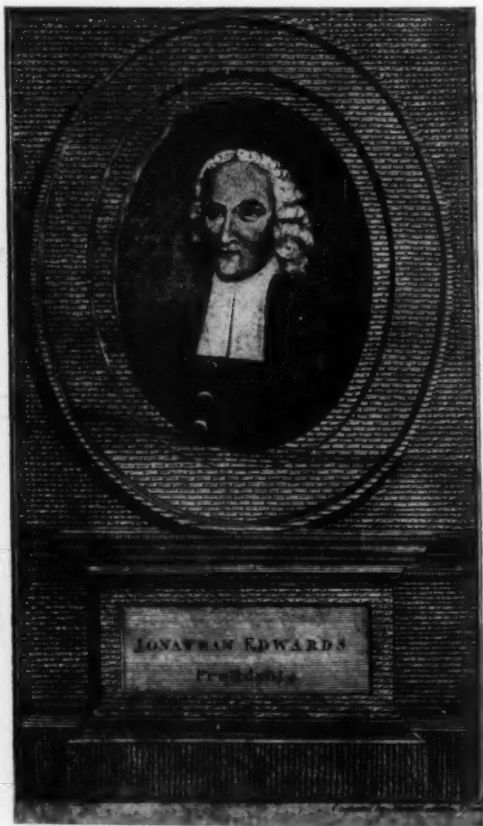
Amos Doolittle was another soldier artist who was born in 1754 somewhere in Connecticut and died in New Haven in 1832. He joined the Revolutionary Army at Cambridge and served through that campaign.

He engraved some curious drawings of the engagement at Lexington and

Concord, which were made by Ralph Earle. He also engraved a number of portraits, views, Bible illustrations and book-plates, all done in line. His portrait of Jonathan Edwards made for a frontispiece to David Austin's "The Millenium or the Thousand Years of Prosperity," 1794, is of special interest.

William Rollinson was born in England in 1760 and brought up as a boy to the business of chaser of fancy buttons. He came to this country

before 1789, with a view of pursuing the same vocation, though we cannot imagine decorated buttons were much in vogue by the colonists. However, not long after his arrival, General Knox, first Secretary of War under the Federal Government, employed him to chase the Arms of the



United States upon a set of gilt buttons for the coat to be worn by General Washington on the day of his inauguration.

When General Knox called to make payment for the work, "the young Englishman, who had caught the spirit of the country of his choice, refused to accept any compensation declaring that he was

more than paid by having the honor of working for such a man and for such an occasion." It was an honor that would far out-rival a prize bestowed at an Art Exhibition today!

In the William Lanier' Collection of Relics and Memorabilia of George Washington sold in New York in 1920, two "Commemorative Washington Buttons" were for sale. The one worn at the Inauguration, March 4, 1780, bore the coat-of-arms and the date which is evidently the one decorated by Rollinson, and is described as excessively rare and the only example ever seen by the collector.

The other button had only the letters G. W. and "Long Live the President." The two buttons were priced at \$55.

Shortly after Washington's inauguration the chiefs of the Creek Indians, with McGillivray at their head, arrived at New York, then the seat of the Federal Government and silver armbands and medals were required for these "sons of the forest," as presents from the United States. These decorations re-

quired ornamenting and General Knox remunerated the "button-chaser" by giving him many of them to engrave.

Rollinson was employed by silversmiths and book-publishers until 1791, when he began plate engraving without any previous knowledge of the Art. He had begun a portrait of Alexander Hamilton (painted by Archibald Robertson) which was

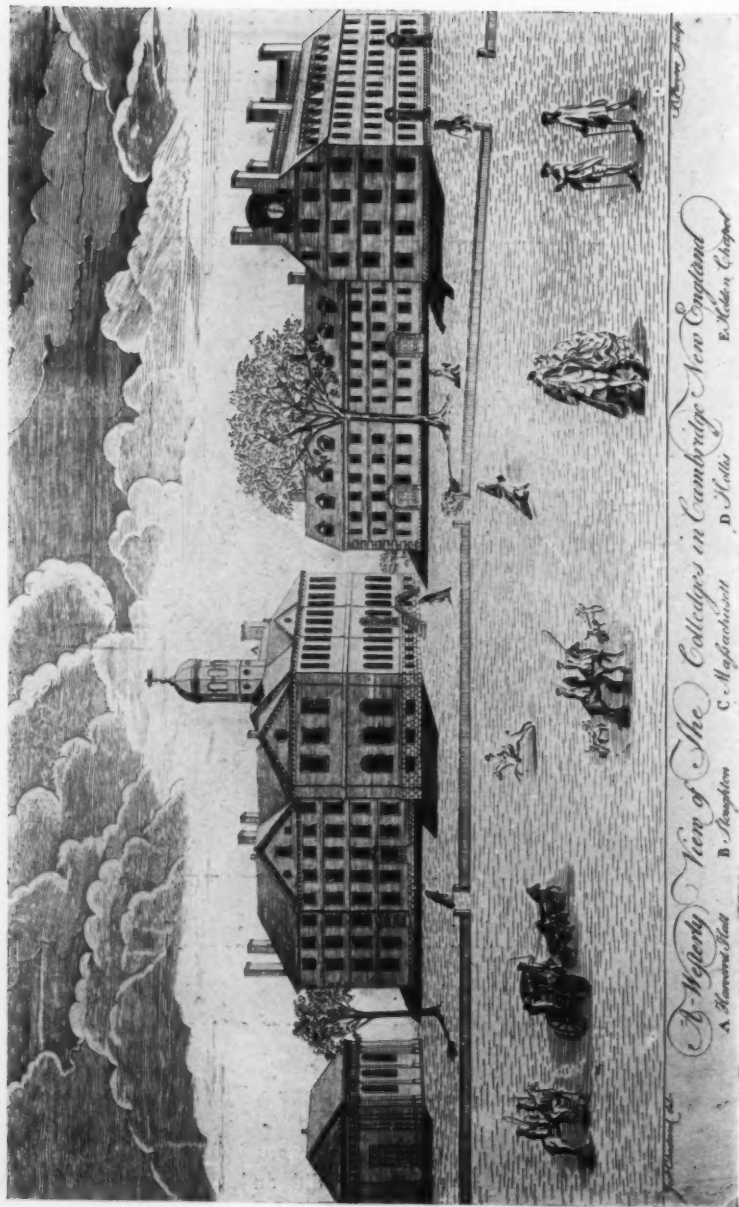


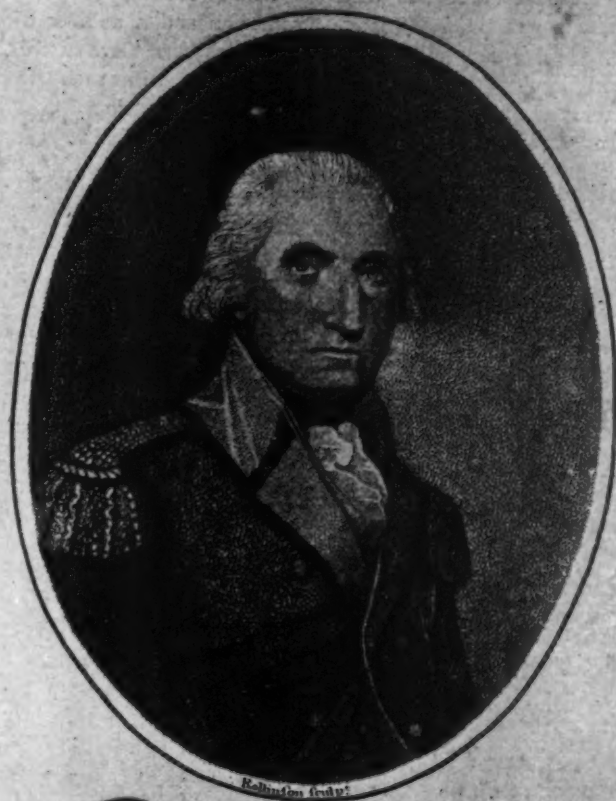
JAMES LAWRENCE ESQ^r

Lieut. of the United States Navy

not completed when Hamilton was shot by Burr. The many friends of Hamilton, desiring a picture of him, Rollinson was urged to finish the plate, which he did and the engraving met with a large sale.

He changed his method of work to stipple engraving, the dotted manner and





Rollins del.

G. WASHINGTON

President of the United States

Published by T. Reid New York 1796.

produced a number of excellent portraits, among them the small portrait of Washington here reproduced. It was done before the great portraits of Washington were painted and is unusual, of great seriousness and dignity, the expression unlike that seen in the later portraits.

Rollinson's engraving of James Lawrence, after Stuart's painting, for the *Analectic Magazine* is a striking piece of work and the painter has lost nothing in the engraver's interpretation.

In 1812 he invented a machine to rule waved lines for engraving margins to bank notes which caused a sensation among engravers at the time and many orders were received from different parts of the United States.

Of the engraved portraits of George Washington, there is no end. Henry Hart in his exhaustive work on the subject — "Engraved Portraits of Washington" lists nearly nine hundred.

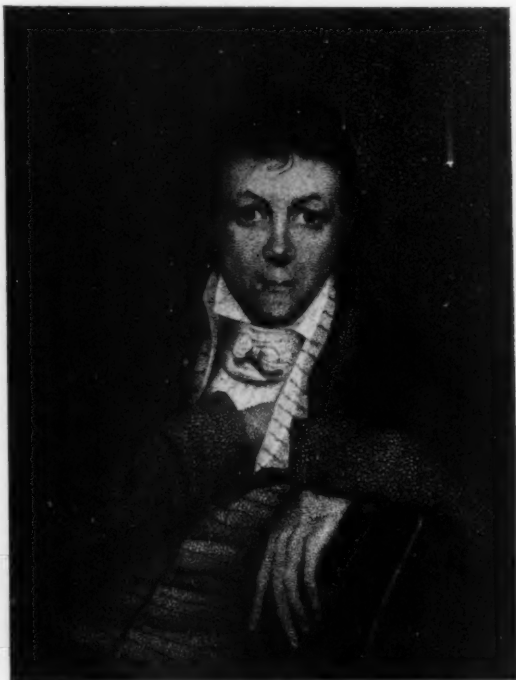
Edward Savage, one of the earliest engravers in stipple and mezzotint, and well-known through his prints of Washington issued in 1792-93, was born in Princeton in 1761. He exhibited in

Philadelphia, where he lived, the first panorama ever seen.

David Edwin, son of an English comedian and a milliner of Bath, England, was born there in 1776.

Naturally with such parentage there should have developed an artistic ability of some sort. Millinery in the fashion-

able English resort, required unusual skill! Young Edwin was "articled" to a Dutch engraver at that time practicing in England, but he returned to Holland later, taking his apprentice with him. They separated when the boy was only twenty-one. He came to Philadelphia, working his passage as a sailor before the mast, under the American flag, and



JOHN RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE.

was nearly five months on shipboard.

He found a countryman in Philadelphia, a publisher, who employed him to engrave a title page to a collection of Scotch airs which he was about to publish. The intrepid youth became an eminently successful portrait engraver, making many prints after Stuart's and Peal's portraits of distinguished men which showed good drawing and faith-

ful renderings of the originals. The one, John Randolph, is perhaps not his best, but it is a curious old print. Randolph was said to be six feet in height, slender, with long skinny fingers, which he pointed and shook at those against whom he spoke. The artist has apparently portrayed him in one of his excited moments.

Edwin's health and failing sight later compelled him to abandon engraving and with strange appropriateness he became one of the treasurers at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

These older prints are interesting for their rarity and because they are contemporaneous with events and persons they depict. Later came engravings of many historical events — "The Landing of Columbus," "Baptism of Pocahontas," "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and many others, all engraved after painters who reconstructed these events in pictures that have become widely known, but they do not belong to

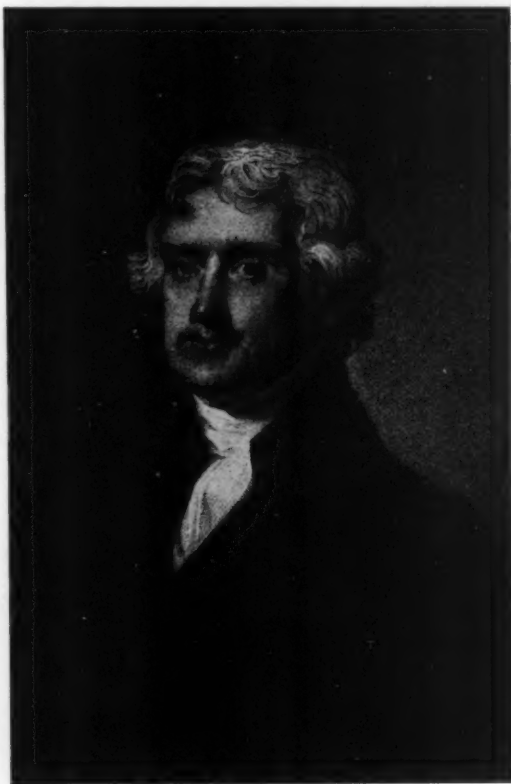
the earliest period, the art of which we have been briefly reviewing.

Henry B. Hall and James B. Longacre are of the later school, the former born in London in 1808, the latter in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1794. Hall engraved a large plate of the "Coronation of Victoria," and he painted a

portrait of Napoleon III before coming to this country. The subject of "Patrick Henry addressing the Virginia Assembly," must have made an especial appeal as it is engraved in a spirited and delightful manner, after the painting by A. Chappel.

The publication of the "National Portrait Gallery" which was undertaken in 1832 by James Herring and James B. Longacre, a collection of portraits and brief biogra-

phies of prominent American officers and statesmen, was a work of great pretention and high excellence and a number of engravers were employed in making the plates for it, but there were not enough of them to execute the



THOMAS JEFFERSON. ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY J. B. LONGACRE FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART.



PATRICK HENRY ADDRESSING THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY.



DEATH OF CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE, THE HERO-MARTYR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

work in the time required, so skilled artists were brought from England and the Continent. Many of these men remained, which was an advantage to the progress and stimulation of art in this country.

Longacre in this connection produced an enormous amount of work, engraving twenty-four portraits of the one hundred and forty-seven that appear in the publication, beside many other portraits which are remarkable for faithfulness as portraits and for beauty of execution. From 1844 to 1869 he was engraver to the United States mint and the new coins of that period, the double eagle, the three dollar piece and the gold dollar were made by him from his own designs.

The A. H. Ritchie engraving of F. O. C. Darley's "Last words of Captain Nathan Hale, the Hero Martyr of the American Revolution"—is a clear stipple engraving, picturesque and dramatic.

And we have the hero, when asked for his dying speech and confession, uttering the famous words—"My only regret is that I have but one life to lose for my country." Whereupon the infuriated officer, Major Cunningham looking on exclaimed—"Swing the Rebel up." He even turned upon the women who were weeping nearby with vile words of abuse.

During the latter part of the last century, the beautiful art of engraving almost disappeared, through the invention and rapid development of the reproductive processes, making the slower hand-engraving methods commercially impossible.

However, these cheaper prints add enormously to the volume of good illustrative material and are often well-colored, bringing acceptable and artistic pictures within reach of all and making a wide distribution possible.



PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The rules governing the Anne Rogers Minor prize essay contest will be published in the November, 1923, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



IN the work of the past few months in connection with our national committees for patriotic service, I have thought a number of times of a certain lecture-recital given by a famous organist. The musician related the history of the great hymns of the Age of Faith, and played some of those

grand tunes which had reverberated through the Cathedrals of the Middle Ages.

"In this age," said the organist, "we are not building great Cathedrals, and we are not writing great hymns. The aspiration of our modern age with its belief in the brotherhood of man, expresses itself in great works of social service. These," he said, "are the Cathedrals we are building."

I wonder if any one of us, who is doing practical work in our Society, can take up a newspaper without being reminded of the responsibility of her task. The cable dispatches of the whole world press it on us. We cannot too greatly magnify our work.

As an organization we have voluntarily acknowledged our responsibility to serve our country to the fullness of our powers, and have publicly assumed the task. To be effective, and to gain the maximum results for our efforts, we must work through our organization channels by means of committees. It must not for a moment be forgotten that the Chapter Regent is as closely connected with her State Regent as the State Regent is with the National officers; that throughout this compact and intimate body the individual in whatever office, is subordinate to the great whole she helps to form. This is our power as a Society.

I wish now to speak concretely of several changes in committees. These were made by the unanimous action of the National Board upon the recommendation of the President General at the June Board meeting and were brought about after consultation with authorities in regard to our work.

This action resulted in the creation of two new committees to which I will refer a little later in this message, and in revising the work of the Committee on Patriotic Education by establishing as separate committees its vari-

ous sub-committees: Americanization, The Manual for Immigrants, Girl Homemakers, Better Films, Children and Sons of the Republic, and Schools and Colleges. These committees will be under the direct supervision of a National chairman for each, with four or five vice chairmen representing the different sections of the country, to aid in the work.

Aside from the appointments I have made of chairmen and vice chairmen for the National committees, with but few exceptions the members of committees have been appointed by the State Regents of their respective States, subject to the approval of the President General. To me this is a mere form, for I have all confidence in the judgment of those splendid women who know better than anyone else the personnel of their States.

Each one of our committees is of such vital importance that I wish I could write here of its hopes and expectations; but each National chairman will send a letter to State Regents and State chairmen, outlining the purposes of her committee, at the earliest possible time. Doubtless many of these letters have already been received.

The two new committees are the Publicity Committee, and the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee. The purpose of the first of these is not for mere publicity, but to enable the chairmen of this committee through State and Chapter chairmen to give to the public a truthful, intelligent and interesting account of the earnest work that is actually being done by our organization.

The D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee was suggested to me by Mrs. William Henry Wait of Michigan, whose services as chairman of the Publicity Committee during the war proved to be such an essential part of the success of our war work. In a letter received from Mrs. Wait, she said: "It seems to me the Daughters, of all women, ought to be projecting their belief (inherited from our forefathers) in the education of the next generation; and to that end we ought to do something vital in encouraging the worthy boy or girl to complete a college education."

In some States a Student Loan Fund already exists. Often students have been able to return

promptly the money loaned to them at the crisis which was the turning point in their lives, eager that others should have use of the fund as soon as possible. Such funds can be raised by State or Chapter, the interest to be used in helping students or, the money can be used without interest as a loan to be paid back within a certain time.

Under the new arrangement the Committee on Patriotic Education will carry only the work among schools and colleges, in other words among educational institutions. The opportunity for enlarging and strengthening this part of our work opens to such possibilities that it is limited only by our vision and our power to act. Scholarships come within the work of this committee.

The Committee on Americanization is confronted by needs so insistent that it takes courage indeed to face them squarely. With foreign born men, women and children asking to be guided in the way of becoming patriotic American citizens, we may well be thankful for everything we have thus far been able to do, and earnestly hopeful for constantly growing service.

The urgency of the need made our work at Ellis Island that of a separate committee last year. So great was its success that the Commissioner of the Island expressed his appreciation of the splendid results from our work in the detention room for women and children, and a similar work is to be established at San Francisco.

The Manual for Immigrants will be published as rapidly as funds are available, to meet the ever growing demand. From the social service department of Ellis Island comes an enthusiastic report of the splendid results from the use of the Manual, while similar encouraging words are being received from many places in regard to its successful use. You remember that the last Continental Congress voted that the States be asked to contribute 25 cents for each one of its members for the continuation of this important work.

Children and Sons of the Republic activities are successfully carried on in a number of States, and it is hoped they will spread throughout the country. One Chapter has been asked by the officials of a Steel Plant to organize these clubs among its people, as our organization represents neither creed nor politics.

Girl Homemakers is a committee whose work must always be specially dear to us, with its fascinating traditions of some of the bravest and finest homemakers in the pioneer days of our country that the world has ever known. Conservation and Thrift Committee is naturally a part of this same responsibility to be

true to our inheritance from these homemakers in the wilderness. And if we both practice and teach it rightly, we will affect the happiness and homes of countless numbers.

Correct Use of the Flag is the special work of a committee from which we expect telling results. You already know of the Uniform Code for the use of the Flag adopted at the Conference called by the American Legion and attended by representatives of many organizations in Memorial Continental Hall on June 14. It is hoped this will help all those who are working for the education of the public in the correct use of our Flag everywhere and under all circumstances. Just before Mrs. Harding started for the far west, she signified her willingness to act as Honorary Chairman of this Committee.

The Better Films Committee gives promise of greater activity and increased importance in helping to change indifferent interest into definite responsibility. In response to a request sent to Mr. Will Hays by the President General and the State Regent of New York, Mr. Hays communicated with Mr. D. W. Griffith, who replied that he was deeply interested in the suggestion and wish of the D. A. R. that a worthy picture be produced representing the Revolutionary period in its historical and political significance. Mr. Griffith outlined his idea of the way the subject should be treated in production.

Genealogical Research, Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committees are essential in the development and growth of our Society. The need of information from unpublished records, such as is contained in family bibles, church and county records and cemeteries is very urgent. The constant requests for the use of lantern slides furnished by the Historic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee emphasize how valuable, and how necessary it is to continue this work. A request has recently been received by the chairman of this committee from a well known social worker asking if it is not possible to have made a set of slides showing public buildings and interesting scenes of our Capitol, to be used for the benefit of our new foreign born citizens.

Historical and Literary Reciprocity work is being more and more appreciated as is shown by the increasing number of requests for the valuable historical papers and material in charge of that Committee.

Our Library Committee is adding many priceless reference books to our Library. There should be no more complete genealogical reference library anywhere than our own in Continental Memorial Hall. The Museum is con-

tinually growing in interest, beauty and value through the work of the Revolutionary Relics Committee and the gifts of precious heirlooms and relics which are received. Surely no more fitting place could be found for them than our own Museum.

The Liquidation and Endowment Fund Committee gives each member an opportunity to secure a charming certificate of her membership in the Society while at the same time contributing to our endowment fund.

The National Old Trails Road Committee is doing fine work in marking the original old trails in their order, emphasizing the progress of American civilization from east to west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They form one continuous system which is now known as the Old Trails Road. Cannot you encourage this committee by your active interest and help?

The inspiration of the Real Daughters who

bind us closely to what we reverence in the past, is a spiritual value beyond price.

The chairman of the Magazine Committee speaks for herself in each issue of our official organ, the D. A. R. Magazine. For this publication we urge the support of every Daughter.

Can we not complete the work of the Memorial Caroline Scott Harrison Committee this year? This committee is active, and eager as we all must be to honor our first President General by the building of a dormitory at Oxford College.

The formation of committees has consumed a vast amount of time and thought. The members are women of sincere purpose who will need the help of every Daughter in fulfilling the large tasks before us to which we are pledged. With this general willingness we may well have high hopes for a year of service never before attained by our great Society, to help meet the present overwhelming and universal need.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

CARRY ON

Elberta Stehl Shuler

Carry on the spirit of '76

Thru all of the years to come
Courage undaunted—cheer that inspired
The flag, the fife and the drum.

Carry on the spirit of '76

Liberty, justice, or life.
The snap of the colors, the tap of the drum,
The high clear shrill of the fife.

Carry on the spirit of '76.

Thru their beaten track we have come.
The scraping thud of their marching feet,
With the flag, the fife and the drum.

Carry on the spirit of '76.

Victory, won, thru bitterest strife—
The urgent call of the signal drum,
Triumphant, the scream of the fife.

Carry on the spirit of '76.

Defend it!—whatever may come—
True hearts without swerving, keep upward
and on,
With the flag, the fife, and the drum.



A GLIMPSE BEYOND THE GATES

Grace H. Brosseau

Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution



KEEN analyst once said that it is the divine discontent within us that makes for the greatest productivity of mind and body.

Today Occupation Therapy is capitalizing that discontent and is showing vast results in the curing of disease, but the occupation work that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing in the Detention Room on Ellis Island, is doubtless achieving even more by preventing disease. Ours is not a battle with germs but with the depressed mental state from which the average immigrant is bound to suffer as a result of disappointment, homesickness, long hours of idleness, the grilling uncertainty of the future, close quarters and the enforced companionship of others who speak in an unknown — and often enemy — tongue.

In the Women's Detention Room there is an average of from one to four hundred women at a time and countless numbers of children. The welfare of the little ones, however, is in the hands of the kindergarten division of the Social Service Department, and much of the congestion during the waking hours of the day is thus relieved.

The women are the real problem, for in most cases they have made the greater sacrifice in leaving whatever there may be of home and taking an uncomfortable journey at a great cost. Then at the very gates of what they had been led to

believe would be Paradise, they are turned away and the little tug takes them to Ellis Island, where they learn they must be detained. This may be because of the illness of husband or child, over-quota, or for some other very good reason which makes them subject to the law's delay.

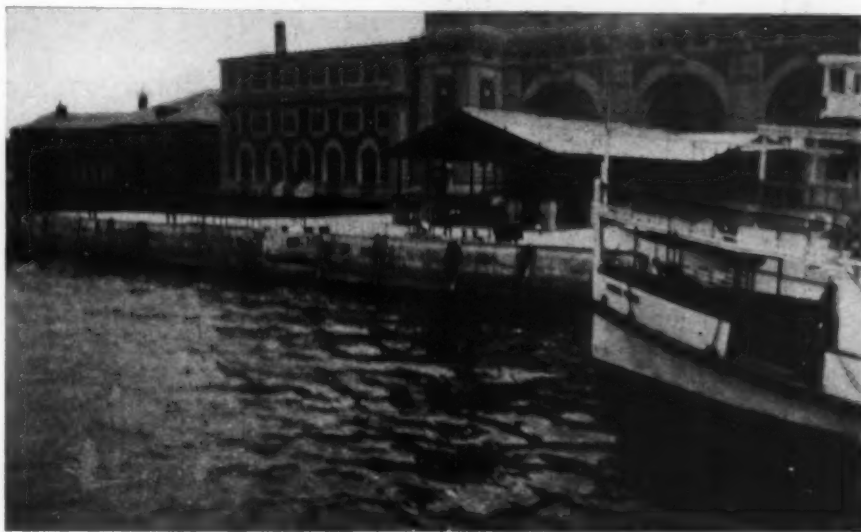
Right here I want to disabuse your minds of any belief that there is anything dreadful in the place itself, and in the treatment that the aliens receive. The officials are businesslike but kind, and the quarters, of necessity, plain and bare, but clean. One has only to drive through the narrow streets of Italy, or some of the far eastern countries, and come into intimate touch with the lives of the other half, to realize that in most cases the much-assailed accommodations at Ellis Island are luxurious by comparison with what these people have left.

Since the Island is in reality merely a clearing house, space is of necessity limited, and in the Detention Rooms the immigrants must crowd together. As they always believe they are to be detained but a day or two, they are totally unprepared for a stay of weeks or months, as often happens, for the mills of the gods of law grind slowly.

The need of giving the women something with which to occupy mind and hands, has always been recognized but never achieved until now. Formerly it was believed that they should be taught to work, while the fundamental thought

behind the present system is that these foreigners are clever with their hands — in some cases far more so than their American sisters — and that they need only the materials and an opportunity to follow their own inclinations. Nor is there time to give them systematic instruction, since they may be here today and admitted or deported tomorrow.

That is the underlying principle of our work on Ellis Island today, and the measure of success may be noted in the fact that the matrons' report that in the main room physical encounters rarely occur nowadays, whereas before we came not only did the women quarrel in the jargon of many languages, but they fought with the time-honored and uni-



VIEW OF ELLIS ISLAND

A further difference between the endeavors of the past and of the present, lies in the fact that we are on the job eight hours a day and deal out work with an exact but generous hand.

"Why force one already distracted to learn something she cares nothing about?" argues Miss Contessa, our director. "Why make one sew when she wants to crochet and does it beautifully; why compel one to embroider when she longs to knit? The best cure for the distraught mind lies in letting these women follow the lines of least resistance, and in doing work with which they are perfectly familiar."

versal weapon of the fist! Now, comment the matrons, it is a joy to go into the Detention Room and find them all busily at work.

The various little racial groups will be found doing pretty much the same thing. Here are some Irish women, rapidly crocheting, and talking with equal rapidity; there are German fraus, placidly knitting; next a group of Italian women, embroidering flowers on their bambinos' dresses; then some fair-haired Swedes, bending silently over sewing, which they are doing with infinite pains and countless fine stitches.

A bolt of outing flannel is always on hand for night dresses, or such undergarments as may be most needed—and no one can appreciate the great need without having been an on-looker in that Detention Room and a witness to the weary months of patient, endless waiting. There are gingham and percales a-plenty for large aprons for the women and dresses for the children, and yarn for sweaters, shawls and socks.

The women are advised to put as much work as possible on everything, thus consuming additional idle moments, Miss Contessa's slogan being: "Very nice, but go back and put on some more French knots!"

The avidity for work is really amazing, and most discouraging to our director, who goes off at night thinking her charges are well supplied for a day or two, and returns in the morning only to be confronted with an array of finished garments. But perhaps the cure was wrought, and during the long, hard hours of the evening, when alone with disappointment and care, the busy hands

were able to bring some calm to the overtaxed mind and heart.

Our great problem is more ethical than financial—serious as that is with the enormous drain upon our resources—and the question that must be met each day and with practically each individual, is not altogether "How much can we

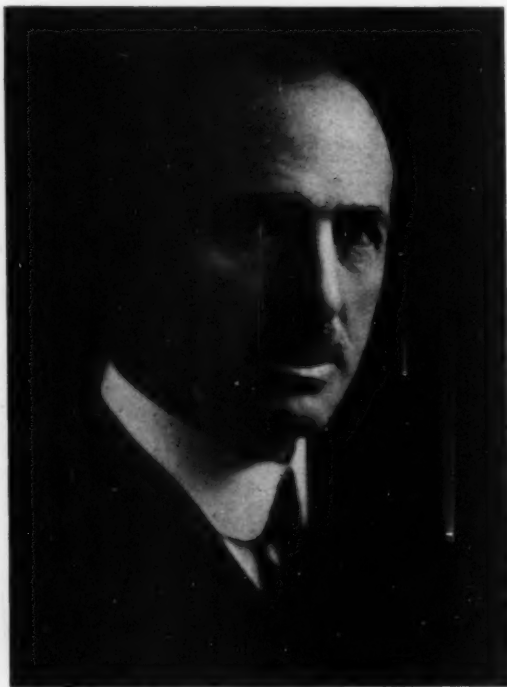
afford to give?" but, "How much is it right to give?"

So economy is insisted upon, and all possible use made of the scrap box, which, like the widow's cruse, is never empty because of the generous replenishments made by the chapters of our National Society.

A single square of plain colored cloth is a heavenly boon to the director, there being endless

possibilities in it for pipings, bias bindings and applique figures. A half finished piece of embroidery, with its skeins of bright silk, causes almost a riot among the women waiting for work—until a gaudy piece of plaid gingham is produced and then the rush is diverted.

Out of seemingly impossible scraps of pink satin and silk, one Italian woman



MAJOR HENRY H. CURRAN, U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF ELLIS ISLAND

made a baby's bonnet which would put to shame some of the work of the specialty shops. A small child took a piece of discarded linen and brought back a beautifully hemstitched handkerchief. Another — aged ten — was given some bits of pink and white knitting cotton and evolved a pair of stockings which would do credit to a grandmother. And oh, the countless and intricate embroidery stitches which are put on the children's clothes and the women's undergarments. The combination of material and color might not be your idea or mine, but we could not possibly display more genuine pride in the most exquisite Parisian creation than one of these women does in

the baby was not well, and as she held the tiny form close to her to keep it warm, one could see that she was in sore distress.

Then a happy thought struck Miss Contessa. She dived deep into the box and brought forth the knitted squares of bright wool and offered them to the mother. The transformation was instantaneous; her face fairly quivered with joy and the brown eyes filled with tears of gratitude. Then she flew back to her corner, and later, when the thermometer was still climbing and my own energy was at ebb-tide, I saw her bearing her baby aloft, swathed in all its gorgeousness.



THE RAG RUG KNOWN AS EXHIBIT "A"

her chemise of unbleached muslin embroidered in turkey red.

Apropos of the scrap box, I only hope the eye of the Daughter who sent the few blocks of an unfinished wool afghan will light upon this article, for I want her to know what joy she brought to one woman's heart.

I happened to be in our supply room one day when a brown-eyed, soft-voiced Italian came and asked for something warm for her baby. It was during the torrid spell of July when no one wanted to think of flannel, much less have it around to handle, and there was nothing on the shelves for her. But the little woman had just landed the day before,

tween them that a decidedly friendly, helpful spirit was manifested. Mr. Tod, who was then Commissioner, was delighted with this piece of work and suggested that we broadcast it among our members as "Exhibit A," just to show what good work was being done.

The number of women to be served each day is, of necessity, limited to fifty — this for financial as well as physical reasons.

The opening of the large window between our supply room and the main Detention Corridor in the morning, is the signal for a grand rush that would make a bargain day at Woolworth's pale to the decorum of a pink tea. Miss

Last spring all the women united in the making of a rag rug out of otherwise useless scraps of cloth. The racial groups vied with one another in doing a little better and a little more, and yet it proved to be such a bond of common interest be-

Contessa's order is that a line shall be formed and *kept*, and only those holding cards which have been previously distributed, can be served that day; but despite restrictions, the women break ranks, struggle, beg, threaten, shout, and, I must confess, even swear in a babel of many tongues.

When they find that there really is enough of the precious material to go around, they can be calmed down by force and by those who have been there long enough to know the ropes. Once served with something they like, however, their gratitude knows no bounds, and rarely, if ever, does one go forth from the supply room without an appreciative smile and a most gracious "thank you." Those are almost the first two words of English that these foreigners learn. Many of the women have beautiful faces and sweet, ingratiating manners, and nearly always their voices are soft and the inflections of tone clear and musical.

In a day we serve no less than twenty different nationalities, and when you consider that all groups cannot be reached by the same methods of approach and persuasion, you will see that ours is no light undertaking.

We are particularly fortunate in the person of our director, Miss Contessa. She speaks Italian, French and Spanish fluently, and since coming on the Island has picked up sufficient German to enable her to make herself understood. In addition, she seems to have adopted a sort of universal patois that puts her in touch with all the races of the world.

She has a genuine love for this particular kind of human contact, without which she could not long survive the insistent clamor for work, the noises, and, alas, the odors, and the wearisome debate as to whether the brown and white checked gingham apron is to have red or green pipings, or whether the baby's sweater shall be striped with pink or blue. One minute she is obliged to scold the supplicants like refractory children, and the next she smiles upon them with a sweet tolerance that they understand and love.

Our work on the Island, as an organization, has been so highly commended, not only by the Commissioners — who are most enthusiastic — but by our associates in the Social Service Department, that the results cannot now be doubted.

Of course, we have not created a Utopia at the gates of Ellis Island — not yet — but we are constantly bringing sunshine into drab, sordid lives and cheer to heavy hearts. And, above all, we are in a very real and practical way, stretching out welcoming hands to the strangers within our gates.

Our greatest responsibility now is to realize our obligation and not falter in our attempts, as a large unit, to properly carry on. In a sportive moment we fashioned a snow maiden, and she has become a living, breathing human being, who demands the utmost of our thought and care.

After all, what better, bigger and more consistent work can there possibly be for this — "the most American of all organizations?"





TAMASSEE

New York's Contribution and a Look into the Future

By Frances Tupper Nash

State Regent of New York

The dedication dawn is here! At last New York Cottage at Tamassee, S. C., is an accomplished fact! With a program scheduled for two o'clock P. M., at nine-thirty A. M. in single horse buggies, mule driven vehicles, on horse back, mule back, in Fords, and in automobiles of high and low degree, they begin to arrive and continue to arrive all through the intervening hours.

The small boy in overalls and bare feet, the elderly dweller from the mountain log cabin dressed in her calico gown, gingham apron, and best black alpaca sunbonnet, mothers with children, Daughters of the American Revolution, friends, relatives, the State Superintendent of Education, all are there and the Governor of the State is expected.

The girls of the school are in snowy white "middies" fresh laundered for the occasion. Tables have been built in the grove; they are laden with good things; service is cafeteria; one begins his pilgrimage at the fried chicken and sandwich side and ends the journey at the pie and cake side, food piled high on one plate, and thus has to eat down from dessert to substantials, Chinese style.

The sun is bright; the air perfect. By two o'clock nearly a thousand persons are present, and this, ten miles from a railroad.

The exercises begin and end, the house is inspected and the day comes to a close with nightfall, quiet as guests depart; the moon rises and the whippoorwill is heard singing in the grove.

Such is the dedication day of New York Cottage at Tamassee.



ALTHOUGH for many years the Daughters of the American Revolution have largely interested themselves in, and have contributed thousands of dollars to, various schools established to give educational advantages to the people of the Southern mountains, no definite, large effort was made in this direction, as a society, until an industrial school at Tamassee, S. C., was founded by the organization in that state.

Within two years after this beginning the Daughters in the State of New York decided to make a distinct endeavor for the welfare of this South Carolina school,—first, because they came to the

conclusion that concentrated effort in any direction is more productive of satisfactory and helpful results than is a scattered force which dissipates energy; and second, because Daughters of the American Revolution should support Daughters of the American Revolution undertakings.

New York chapters had annually been giving of their funds for scholarships and for other contributions, classified and unclassified, to numerous schools which, although on the accredited list of the National Society, were under church, corporation or individual ownership and control. What this money would mean if placed in a state fund for a specific object was easy to compute. With this

in mind New York Daughters first thought to establish a Tamassee fund; their second thought was to try to meet Tamassee's greatest and immediate need, a dormitory to care for pupils who were seeking admission but who were turned away because of the lack of housing facilities. Such an undertaking was no small task nor could it be considered as the work of one year, since state and chapter interests must be secondary to calls for national activities.

13 following, contracts were signed and on September 26 ground was broken, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun turning the first spadeful of earth in the presence of the South Carolina Tamassee Board.

On April 26, 1923, eighteen months after the movement was initiated and on the fifty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the North and South, the New York Cottage was, with appropriate ceremonies, dedicated "to the use of those girls of



PARTICIPANTS IN DEDICATION PROGRAM OF NEW YORK COTTAGE, APRIL 26, 1923

The decision was made in October of 1920; the first general appeal for contributions was launched in January of 1921; the first architect's plan was submitted to the State Conference in October of the same year—a cottage for eight girls and two teachers—and was rejected as being too small. In August, 1922, other plans were submitted—for a cottage for twelve girls and two teachers—and were accepted; on September

the Southern Mountains who seek learning at Tamassee," and was turned over to the care of South Carolina Daughters.

The cottage is of Dutch Colonial design as typical of New York; with its sloping roofs and dormer windows, its shingled sides, white trimmings, and shutters and blinds of green, it looks very homelike among the tall pines and oaks of its hillside setting. And this is the very atmosphere New York Daugh-

ters have tried to create, a home and not merely a house, in which these girls of hitherto lesser opportunities can learn home-making as well as house-keeping.

Crossing a long, broad veranda one enters a colonial doorway into a large reception hall; at either side double openings give entrance to the living room on the right, the dining room on the left. Opposite the doorway, a staircase with landings leads to the second story and against the stairs is a built-in seat with hinged cover. Opposite the foot of the stairs is the doorway to the kitchen,

Imagine, if you will, such a house with interior woodwork finished a soft mossy gray: its living room of generous proportions, with eight windows and at one end a large fireplace with andirons and other fittings of wrought iron and with so deep a hearth that at its sides are built high-backed, hospitable settles and on the backs of these settles, bookcases; under the chimney-corner windows, window seats and then more bookcases; add to these built-in features gray-green reed desks and tables with chairs and davenports upholstered in rose, gray and



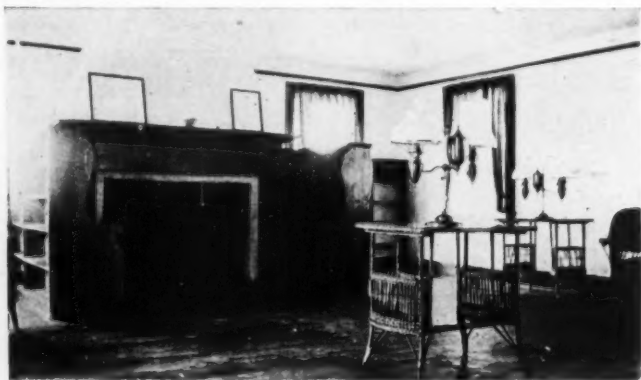
NORTHEAST VIEW OF NEW YORK COTTAGE

while beyond this the hall narrows, providing space for a coat room and toilet room opening off the rear hall. An outside door provides exit to a rear porch as well as affording a direct circulation of air. The hall and rooms on the first floor—the living room, dining room and kitchen, already mentioned—are well equipped for their special needs. On the second floor are two teachers' rooms with bath between and six rooms for pupils with one general bath room containing three lavatories, three toilets, tub bath and shower bath. Each bedroom has two windows and a clothes closet with shelves, hooks and rods.

blue and windows hung with curtains of deep rose color: its hall furnished with brown-toned mahogany consol table, at each of its ends a high backed, cane seated mahogany chair and over it an antique patterned mahogany framed mirror: its dining room with four blue-curtained windows and a door which opens onto a side porch; with built-in china closets, through whose leaded glass doors gleams blue-banded white china; and underneath these, built-in linen drawers filled with silver and linen; with a fireplace cheery with brass fittings; and with tables and chairs of softest yellow-brown oak: its kitchen with four windows and an outside

door for light and ventilation; sink and drain board of snowy whiteness; built-in cupboards, drawers and counters so that a table is not a real necessity although there is one and high stools are provided: its large pantry opening from the kitchen, with more cupboards and drawers, and with kitchen equipment containing necessary linen and utensils of shining aluminum: downstairs, a moment, to its well lighted, cemented laundry and its furnace room from which pipes lead to every room in the house: then upstairs again, to the second floor, to the bed-

Imagine, again, another picture—a gray, chilly, rainy morning following the festivities and perfect weather of a dedication day and a group of mountain girls trooping into this house to get their first view of the interior of their long wished for home, an interior they had not heretofore seen because they awaited special permission. Does your imagination hear their “squeals” of delight; does it see them run here and run there, then up the stairs to select, each of them, “my” room? Can you sense the hush when they realize that all cannot be



CORNER OF LIVING ROOM IN NEW YORK COTTAGE

rooms each equipped with its single bed of white; with its bureau containing two small and two large drawers, its straight and rocking chairs, built-in, drop-hinged desk, two book shelves, and window seats with hinged covers, all of gray; the rooms over the living room curtained in rose, those over the dining room in blue: and its hall closets, their shelves filled with all necessary linen: then, maybe, if your imagination is vivid and colorful, you have the picture that caused a veteran member of the village band—which tendered its services on dedication day—to exclaim “This is just the way I like to see a house!”

housed in one family group? And do their whispers “perhaps there won’t be any ‘my’ room” reach your ears? Then, can you see them in the great living room—the mountain girl “brought up on fireplaces” kneeling before the fireplace lighting a fire with a few sticks and saying, “it’s three years since I’ve had a chance to light the hearth?” Can you hear them lustily singing their school songs and can you catch the plaintive, nasal tones when, with reserve gone, they lapse into the songs of their native mountains? Above all, does the meaning of this come to you, that the “home” atmosphere has enveloped these girls and

that the house has asserted its spirit,—the spirit of gladness, of earnestness, of friendliness, yes, and of memories (which memorials to loved ones have contributed)—the blending of the home elements with which New York Daughters have sought to infuse a structure of wood and plaster and brick on this South Carolina soil?

What New York Daughters of the American Revolution have done is not impossible to Daughters in other states—and the benefit is not one-sided!

And what if by cooperation and concentration we should assist in building up together a "really truly" D.A.R. school, would it not be possible for such a school to become a *national* rather than a *state* institution, a distinctive feature of our patriotic education work and one worthy so great a society now demonstrating only a part of its strength through lack of a centralized, intensive effort in this, one of its oldest fields of endeavor?

Surely the answer is, anything is possible to him who wills. Money? Yes. Time? Yes. Energy? Yes.

But, what better use can be made of money, time and energy than to care for these, the purest of Anglo Saxons, descendants of Anglo Saxon pioneers, who may yet be the means of preserving our American ideals and principles as set forth and battled for by their forefathers and ours?

And that is why, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we have after a century and a half, devoted our attention to those of us less favored, believing that they may have been left in their secluded corner against a time of need in the life of our beloved country.

Human beings dwelling apart from their fellows develop an individuality and learn many truths unthought of or

disregarded by those of closer contacts; hence acumen becomes more strong and strength of character oft times greater.

It is also a well known fact that the arid desert, given water, oft bursts into bloom; so, too, the thirsty mind given opportunity for training, develops a man or woman of great capability.

If there is one thing more than another that is needed in America today it is men and women of clearness of vision, of high principle, of courage of action, of belief in the Republic as it was planned by its founders in our Constitution and with faith in the guidance of God, that kind of faith which imbued our forebears.

Harassed as we are by the enemy within and the enemy without, with false propaganda lulling to a sense of indifference, with men and women seeking high places for personal preferment only, with ease rather than duty the watchword of the hour, is there not need for a sturdier type?

We feverishly rush about to Americanize the aliens reaching our shores, realizing that in years past the melting pot we loved to talk about didn't fuse the elements but, rather, only brought scum to the top. We hope by teaching him English and pinning a flag on him to suddenly change him into an American citizen who loves his adopted country as his own and will henceforth renounce interest in his old ways and be faithful only to the new. But true patriotism goes deeper than that and racial ideas and traits are difficult to eradicate. Can we look to the "new" citizen for the preservation of our ideals?

Is not the answer right here in these mountains and are we building better than we know, for the future? Who can say?



THE LIVINGSTONS OF NEW YORK

By Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

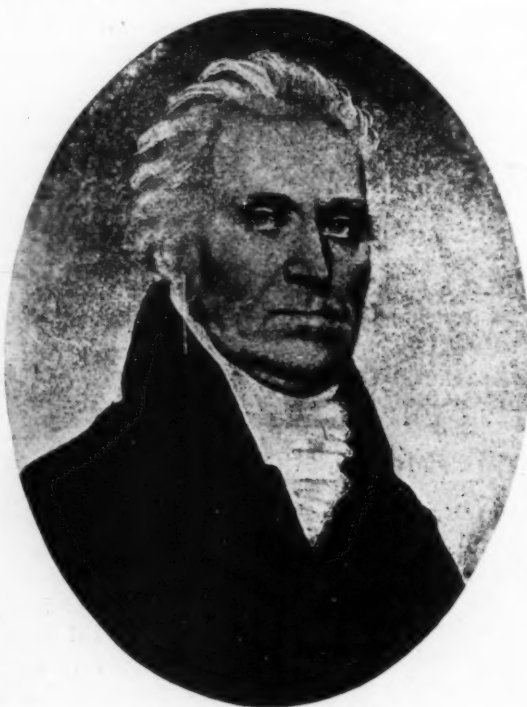


HIS distinguished family is said to derive its origin from a Hungarian gentleman named Livingus, who came to Scotland in the entourage of Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore, about the time of the Norman Conquest. Livingus received from the King a grant of land in West Lothair, which estate remained in the family for nearly four hundred years, when the direct male line became extinct.

A collateral branch, however, had acquired wealth and consequence and it is from this family that the Livingstons of America descend. Lord Livingston, a kinsman of the Great House of Livingston of Callendar, had a son Alexander, killed on Pinkie Field 1547, who married Barbara Livingston of the Livingstons of Kilsyth. This Barbara Livingston

was the great, great granddaughter of William Livingston of Kilsyth who married Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of Thomas, 9th Lord Erskine, Earl of Mar, and his wife Lady Janet, daughter of James Douglas, Lord Dalkeith, created Earl of Morton, and his wife

Princess Janet Stuart, daughter of James I, King of Scotland, who married 1424 Lady Joane, daughter of John de Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset. Barbara Livingston's descent can also be traced to King John of England, and his 2d wife, Lady Isabel, daughter of Aymer de Taillifer, Count d'Angoulême, to Hugh Capet, King of France, also to



JOHN LIVINGSTON OF OAK HILL

Henry, The Fowler, Emperor of Germany and Duke of Saxony, A. D. 919, and many others.

Her son, Rev. Alexander Livingston of Monybrock, married Agnes Living-

ton of Falkirk, and their son Rev. John Livingston married a daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, a merchant of Edinburgh. The Rev. John was banished to Holland on account of his attachment to Charles Stuart, being one of those constituted to offer the Scottish Crown to Charles. He died in Rotterdam 1672.

His son, Robert Livingston, founder of Livingston Manor, came to New York in 1674 and settled at Albany, possessing at that time but a few hundred pounds. It is interesting to know, however, that his original estate in America was purchased with the consent of "his Excellency, Sir Edmund Andros, Knt. Governor General, under His Royal Highness of New

Yorke and Dependences in America" from the Mohawk Indians and was paid for in "guilders, Blankets and child's Blankets, shirts, cloth, Ten kettles, Powder, guns, twenty little looking-glasses, fire-hooks, awls and nails, tobacco, knives, strong beer, four stroud coats, two duffel coats, four tin kettles, rum and pipes, ten pairs of large stockings and ten pairs of small, not to men-

tion adzes, paint bottles and twenty little scissors."

The deed was signed 12 July, 1683, in Albany, by Robert Livingston, a Dutch interpreter, two Dutch witnesses and four Indians, who each made his mark. This grant was for 2000 acres; later Livingston acquired another six hundred

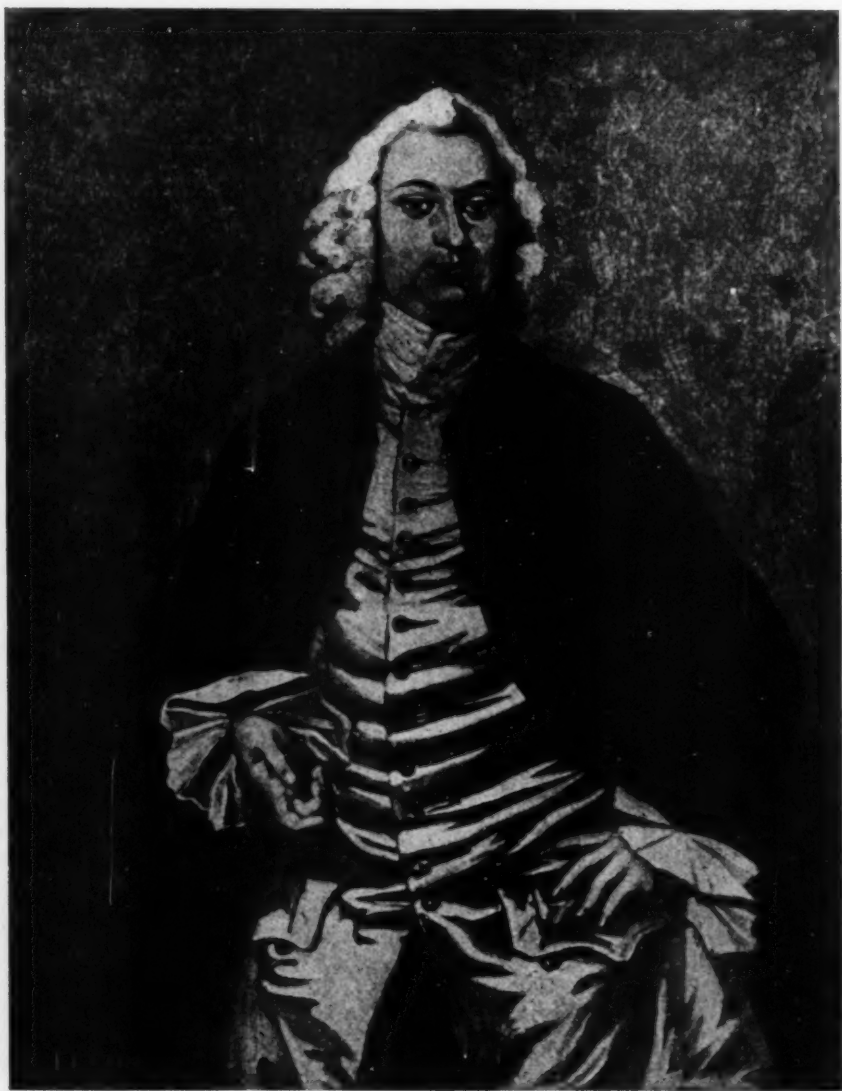
acres. These grants were confirmed by a Royal Charter of George 1st, erecting the Manor and Lordship of Livingston, with the privilege of holding court, having a court baron and other titles and privileges.

According to a survey made by John Beatty, a surveyor in 1714, the extent of the Manor was nine miles on the Hudson River, thirteen and one-half



WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY. FROM A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT

miles back towards the east, almost rectangular in shape and containing 160,240 acres of land. Here Robert Livingston, 1st Lord of the Manor reigned supreme, he also held many public offices of trust, but no one so great, could stay in peace very long. Through the jealousy of the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the Colony in 1701, once the partner and chief supporter of Livingston, Robert



JUDGE ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, FATHER OF CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON. REDRAWN FROM A
PORTRAIT OWNED BY MRS. ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON OF CLERMONT



SARAH LIVINGSTON, (LADY STIRLING)

was deprived of his offices and his estate was confiscated. Finding no help at home, he went abroad, in one of his own vessels, to sue for justice. On his return, he brought with him a warrant from Queen Anne, reinstating him in every office and returning to him his fortune and titles.

On his return voyage, he was in great danger of being shipwrecked and in recognition of his deliverance, he set aside the family crest "a demi sauvage" with the motto "Si je plus" and assumed a device of his own "a ship in distress" with the legend "Spero Meliora."

Although men and princes plotted his ruin in his absence, they were powerless when confronted with his will and determination.

His marriage with Alida, daughter of Philip Petersen Schuyler of Albany and widow of Rev. Nicholas van Rensselaer, speedily made him prominent in the colony. At his death the Manor proper, descended to his eldest son Philip, while the lower section of the Manor, "Clermont" was left to his son Robert. The original Manor House was destroyed

over one hundred years ago, but Clermont, the original home of Chancellor Robert Livingston at Tivoli, built in the form of an "H" and gray with age is most interesting and contains many heirlooms. The china and silver of the family are noted and much of the Livingston plate has been handed down from

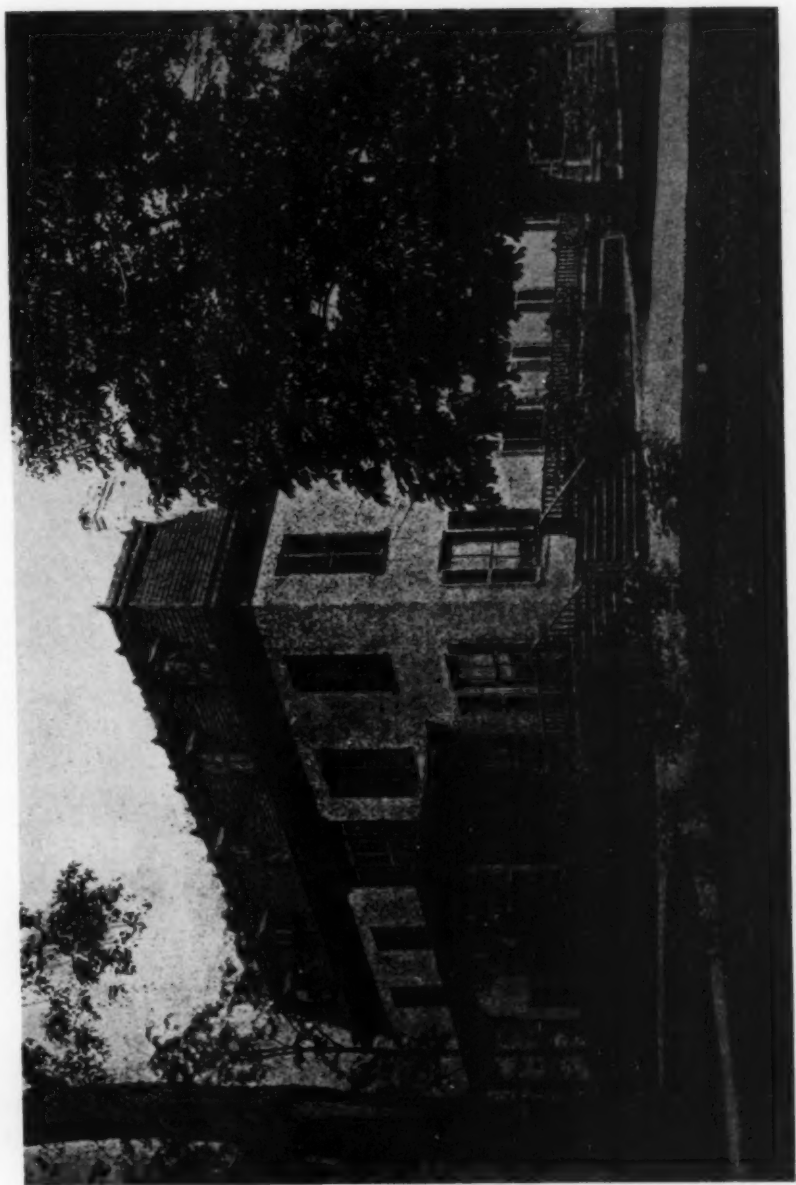
Robert, 1st Lord of the Manor, and is ornamented with the family crest.

Philip Livingston, 2nd Lord of the Manor, at his death left the title and estate to his son Robert, 1708-1790, who became 3rd Lord of the Manor and inherited with the estate his grandfather's pluck and persecutions. The immense estate was the subject of controversy between Massachusetts and New York and



SARAH VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, WIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN JAY. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BIERSTADT, NEW YORK, AFTER A PAINTING COPIED FROM A BRACELET MEDALLION

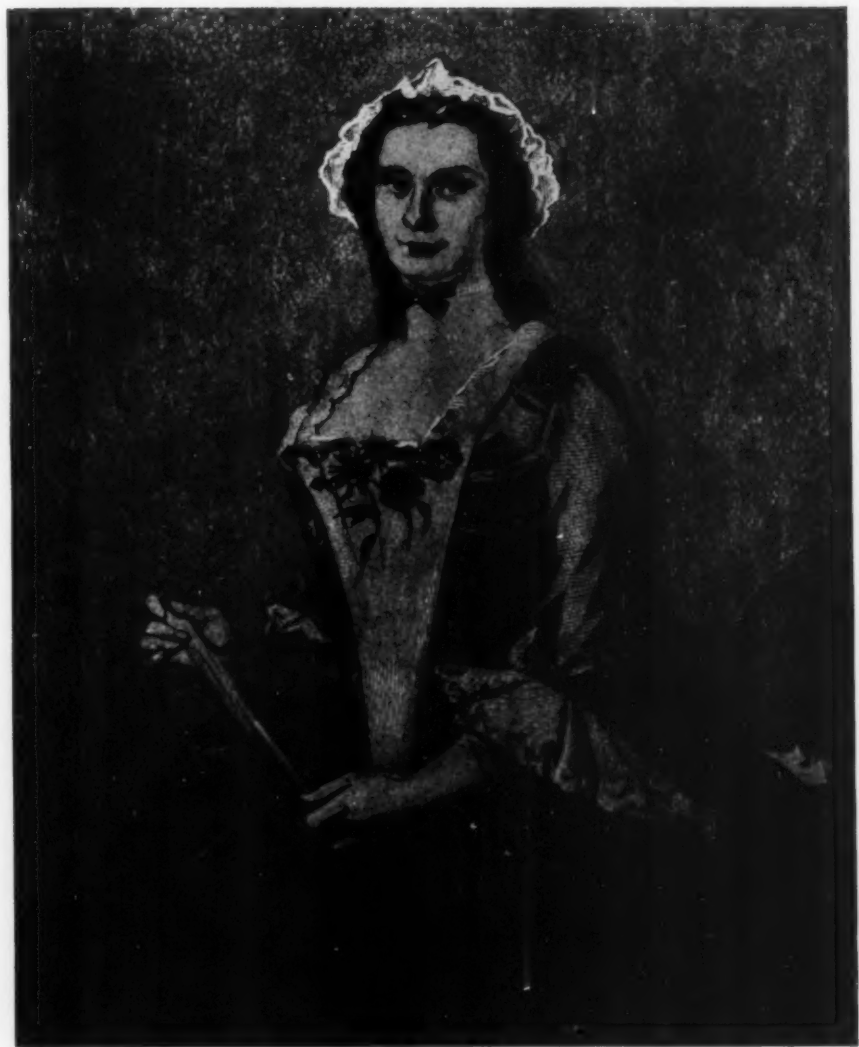
much has been written about it. This "Manorial Suit," contesting the validity of the Livingston title, was celebrated. Robert was a member of the Assembly for the Manor 1737-1758, he married Mary, daughter of Walter Thong, by Catalyntie, daughter of Rip Van Dam. Among his children may be mentioned, John, of Oak Hill, 1749-1822, whose



OAK HILL. THE HISTORIC HOME OF JOHN LIVINGSTON



ROBERT LIVINGSTON. FROM OAK HILL PORTRAIT



MRS. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, MOTHER OF CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON. REDRAWN FROM A PORTRAIT
OWNED BY MRS. ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON OF CLERMONT

estate adjoined Clermont. The last of his line to hold the title of "Laird" in the Republic, John, was a man of mark. The Livingston passion for acquiring land was strong. He and his brother bought immense tracts, until they called forth a remonstrance from the Legislature, whose members thought it not right that one family should own the entire State. The brothers then turned their attention to the west and purchased large tracts near New Connecticut, Ohio.

No jealousy marred the love and respect which his neighbors and friends bore him. His home was noted for its hospitality and at the time of his death a great concourse of friends gathered at Oak Hill to show honor to his memory. Every superfluous ornament was removed from the parlor and reception room and the family portraits were draped in black. "It was a man and a master among men whom multitudes of

vehicles followed to the vault beneath the Livingston Reformed church of Linlithgow," where the Livingstons had been interred for generations.

John was married to Anna Maria Le Roy and their son, Hon. Robert Le Roy Livingston, member of Congress from New York, who subsequently tendered his resignation to accept an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, serving with distinction in the War of 1812, married Anna Maria, only daughter of George and Katherine Brent Digges of Warburton Manor.

Walter Livingston, another son of Robert, 3rd Lord of the Manor, born 1750, was a member of the Provincial Council and of the Provincial Congress, Speaker of the Assembly, and

Commissioner of the United States Treasury. He also held many other public offices. He married Cornelia Schuyler and their son Schuyler Livingston married Elizabeth Barclay, who de-



CHANCELLOR ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON. FROM THE STATUE BY E. D. PALMER IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. THERE IS A REPLICA IN THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY

scended in direct line from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, by his second wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry de Brugh, Earl of Ulster.

Philip's son, Philip, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and was one of the first delegates to the Continental Congress. General Washington held a Council of War at his home on Brooklyn Heights, before the retreat from Long Island. A graduate of Yale, Philip, Jr. was also identified with the

father of Hamilton's slayer. Although he wrote or edited a number of books, it is told of him that he degenerated so much in this respect, that General Washington often said when he received a letter from Governor Livingston, he called around him all his staff to assist in deciphering it.

His daughter Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, a famous beauty of the State, married John Jay, 1st Chief Justice of the United States and Secretary of



OAK HILL SILVER

commencement of Columbia University, New York Society Library and the New York Hospital.

His brother William Livingston, War Governor of New Jersey, married Susannah French and their home, known as "Liberty Hall" near Elizabethtown, was famous during the Revolution. It is singular that William befriended Alexander Hamilton, when he came from the West Indies, and was also a warm friend of the Rev. Aaron Burr,

Foreign Affairs. As such it was his duty to entertain the diplomats and members of Congress, in which his wife ably assisted him. Both the Livingstons and Jays frequently entertained President and Mrs. Washington in the most lavish manner and after General Washington's illness in 1790, they and others planned a fishing party for him, hoping the sea air and recreation might benefit him.

The third brother, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, who was associated in busi-



LEFT TO RIGHT, 1ST ROW — ST. MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF MRS. SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, NEE ELIZABETH BARCLAY, MR. SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON; 2ND ROW — MRS. PHILIP LIVINGSTON AND MRS. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON; 3RD ROW — CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON AND MRS. MATHURIN LIVINGSTON

ness with his brother-in-law Lord Sterling, was president of the first Provincial Congress and its treasurer in 1776.

Another famous member of this family was Chancellor Robert R. Livingston of Clermont, great-grandson of Robert, who inherited the thirteen thousand acre estate called the "Lower Manor," or "Clermont." He was one of the Committee of Five appointed by Congress to prepare the Declaration of Independence. He also helped to draw up the Empire State's Constitution and was its first Chancellor, administering the oath of office to Washington, when he was inaugurated President of the United States. Later Livingston was sent as Minister to France and enjoyed the friendship of Napoleon. Being interested in science and invention, he became associated with Fulton in launching the first steamboat, the "Clermont." His statue stands in the Rotunda of the U. S. Capitol at Washington.

His sister Gertrude married Governor Morgan Lewis, son of Francis, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and their daughter Margaret Lewis married Maturin Livingston of Stadsburgh, New York, son of Robert James and Susan Smith Livingston and great grandson of Robert Livingston, nephew of the first Lord of the Manor, who came to America to assist his uncle in his various offices. He married Margaretta Schuyler.

It is impossible in this short space to tell of all the members of this great family. Each generation has given Livingstons who have attained importance in the social life of the country and in the affairs of the nation.

Editor's Note.—Thanks are due Mr. John Livingston Morgan of Columbia College, N. Y., for his courteous aid in preparing this article.



The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. John Francis Yawger on Monday, August 20, 1923, in Sewaren, New Jersey.

Mrs. Yawger was Recording Secretary General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution from 1920 to 1923.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

Martha Watson Chapter (Williston, S. C.). This enthusiastic Chapter is young — no longer the "Baby" chapter of our state, as there has been another formed since its organization; but a lusty, healthy, rapidly growing "year old" that has cast off its swaddling clothes and stands on its own feet.

A few years ago several D. A. R. members at large were persuaded to assist in forming the Joseph Koger Chapter at Blackville, S. C. (about ten miles from Williston). This was done and the meetings were held alternately at Blackville and Williston. When Joseph Koger was thriving and had a "waiting list" of prospective members, Williston had a sufficient number to form a home chapter. This was accomplished through the unremitting efforts of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. J. E. Newsom, who later became Regent.

On February 22, 1922, Mrs. Newsom entertained twelve ladies at a Washington's Birthday luncheon and afterward organized the Martha Watson Chapter, the name being in honor of the brave young wife of Captain Michael Watson who twice assisted her husband to escape from prison—one from the old "Star Fort" near Ninety-six, and again from the prison in Charleston. Though soon to become a mother, this brave woman rode a mule (the horses having all been carried away by Tories), from her home at Ridge Spring to Charleston, through danger infested swamps and lonely roads. She carried ropes concealed on her person and files in the masses of her luxuriant hair, thus furnishing the means by which he gained his liberty.

Martha Watson Chapter lives up to the reputation of her illustrious name. Organized a little over a year ago with twelve members, it now has a membership of nineteen, with a number of papers pending.

The work accomplished has been most gratifying, all dues and pledges having been promptly met, much interest displayed in educational work and Americanization.

This Chapter teaches respect for the Flag and has presented all schools within reach leaflets on the proper use of the Flag.

We have responded to every call from Tamassee, sending a pig for the farm and sev-

eral bushels of peanuts; also made a contribution to the sheet-shower, besides a contribution of twenty-eight dollars.

To encourage the study of history the Chapter offered five dollars in gold to the pupil in the eleventh grade of the Williston High School making the highest average in American History.

For the first half of the year we arranged a program for the study of history. On Washington's Birthday (also the first anniversary of the Chapter) the Annual Reception was held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Smith, Sr. The exhibition of historical souvenirs was very interesting. The reception was lovely in every way.

At the monthly meetings original papers are read on historical subjects or important subjects of the day. We are specially interested in raising the standard of loyalty and patriotism.

We have been represented at each meeting of the National Congress. In fact, the Chapter is 100 per cent. on all counts. Naturally, we are proud of it, but it is not nearly so much as we hope to accomplish in the future.

We would like to render service to humanity worthy the name of our ancestors and teachings of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Mrs. M. F.) BESSIE LOUD WEATHERSBEE,
Registrar

Joseph Hart Chapter, (Columbus, Ind.), was organized in June, 1921, with thirteen members. Now we have grown to a membership of twenty-five. Our first year was mainly devoted to the work of organization and securing new members and the making of a few contributions to State and National causes.

This year we approved a plan for marking one of the historic spots in our county—The Bartholomew Trail. This is the first trail through the county, and was made on June 12, 1813, by Colonel Joseph Bartholomew with one hundred thirty-seven Indiana Territory militiamen in pursuit of hostile Delaware Indians. The marker will be a boulder with inscription of the historic date upon a bronze tablet. We have also undertaken the work of

locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. There are fourteen of these heroes buried within our county borders and we have located six of them. The first marker was erected over the grave of Joseph Hart, the Revolutionary soldier for whom our Chapter is named. Exercises were held at the grave in Garland Brook cemetery in celebration of this event, upon June 2nd. Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, former Consul-General to Turkey, made an appropriate patriotic address and the marker was unveiled by Miss Roseada Pence, a descendant of the soldier, and a member of our Chapter. This was followed by "America" sung by all present and a prayer of dismissal by Rev. Sweeney.

Two more graves will be marked this summer, that of Jonathan Moore, a member of the body-guard of Gen. George Washington and that of Richard Crittenden, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army.

We are now looking forward to our third year with assurance of Chapter growth in membership, with the hope of increased patriotic service, and with a loyal desire to maintain a share in our national work.

ELLA MILLER ORR,
Publicity Chairman, D. A. R.

Amsterdam Chapter, (Amsterdam, N. Y.). The year 1922-23 has been a busy one for this Chapter, and it is with grateful thanks that we record our growth. Fourteen new members have been added to our list, and thirteen application papers are in Washington waiting for the action of the National Board. The registrar has issued two transfer cards.

The Chapter has met all its state and national obligations, and its delegates have attended all district and state meetings of the society, as well as the congress at Washington. We are proud of being one of the hostesses of the New York state building at Tamasee, and also of our Daughters material assistance to the D. A. R. Ellis Island Committee. The Chapter librarian has purchased the Lineage Books as they have been published, and placed the same in the City Library, as has been the custom heretofore. Twelve new subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine have been solicited and the gift of the magazine to the City Library has been continued and as usual the year's issue has been bound. Our Regent has laid stress on our duty to exercise our right to vote at the primaries and elections. At the beginning of the year we increased our dues from three to five dollars.

The research committee reported the graves of two hundred and fifty-eight Revolutionary

soldiers, including the head-stone inscriptions, and gave the references to state books where the service record of the soldiers may be found.

A member of the Chapter is copying the inscriptions from the stones in the old cemeteries and grave yards in Montgomery county and has presented the Chapter with copies of the same.

The Chapter has published a pamphlet history, written by the historian, telling the story of the Chapter House, which was the home of the British Colonel, Guy Johnson, who was Superintendent of the Northern Indians at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Our dearly beloved Regent, Mrs. Josephine Reynolds, has given the Chapter fourteen years of loyal and devoted service, and our unanimous vote, this spring in her re-election, showed only in a small way the feeling of appreciation that we have for all she has done for the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for Amsterdam Chapter.

ELMA STRONG MORRIS,
Historian.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, O.), was organized in our city on April 27th, 1893, at a meeting of a small band of twelve women, who had come together inspired with the desire to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors, "the men and women who had achieved American Independence." The rapid growth of the Chapter and the expansion of its work has exceeded all expectations of the founders of our Chapter. It is with a feeling of pride that we realize we have kept up to the standard they established.

The last three years under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. John Lippleman, with the splendid cooperation of her Officers and Board, has been most successful financially, educationally and socially.

The Chapter has given aid to various Societies which are making steady progress in their work under direction of capable committees. Americanization work has been foremost among the activities. The Chapter employs a teacher to go among the alien population teaching and helping them to become good citizens. One hundred visits have been made to the foreign-born families during education week and diplomas presented to the naturalization class, nine hundred and twenty-five copies of the Manual were also presented to the Public Schools for use in the Americanization night classes.

The Chapter, in cooperation with the Civic and Vocational Department of Public Schools, have published an illustrated pamphlet on the



GUY PARK, BUILT IN 1766, HOME OF THE BRITISH COLONEL, GUY JOHNSON

history of the Flag. The pamphlet was compiled by Miss Ruth L. Krapp, holder of the D. A. R. Fellowship and a graduate of the Department of American History in the University of Cincinnati. An additional 1,700 copies of the Flag Laws and code have been distributed for use in Americanization classes.

The Chapter has given scholarships to Tamasee and Lincoln Memorial Universities and annual contributions are made to mountain schools, also to the Berry School and Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

In a campaign in 1922, the Chapter raised over \$1,200 for the George Washington Memorial Association. We have raised funds for the D. A. R. Building Company, Kemper Log Cabin Association and Needle-Work Guild by interesting entertainments. The Chapter has been represented with other patriotic organizations on occasions of historical interest, the most notable being the D. A. R. Dedication of the Arch erected by the Chapter in 1917 in Old Fulton Cemetery East End, dedicated June 13th, 1921, invocation and brief address by Rev. C. W. Atwater, Chaplain of Ohio Sons of the Revolution. Records of Revolutionary soldiers buried there were read by the Regent, Mrs. John Lippleman, who in behalf of the Chapter dedicated the Arch to their memory. The Chapter is interested in locating and marking Revolutionary soldiers' graves; 180 records have been filed in Ohio State Archives within the last year.

Washington's Birthday and Flag Day are appropriately observed each year and our social affairs thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the Chapter and their guests.

Annual contributions are made to civic enterprises which include the following—Children of the Republic, Girls' Home, Makers of America, Betsy Ross-Molly Pitcher Club, Cincinnati Christmas Committee and Ex-service men, Rockhill Sanatorium. The Chapter has also donated during the regime of Mrs. Lippleman, \$100 each to the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion in memory of Col. F. W. Galbraith, head of the American Legion and a Cincinnati who was killed on June 9, 1921, and to the Legion for the Veterans' Memorial Fund.

The official force just closed May 14th, is the first to have held office for three consecutive years and under the guidance of the Regent, Mrs. John Lippleman. The Chapter has reflected the same democratic ideals which have prevailed throughout the National Society with the result that, today, the Cincinnati Chapter is one of the largest in the national organization.

The Fort Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, organized many years ago by the Cincinnati Chapter D. A. R., has been reorganized through the efforts of the Regent, Mrs. Lippleman.

The 24th State Conference of Ohio was held March, 1923, in Cincinnati, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, State Regent, presiding.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. G. Wallace Hanger, Mrs. Levington L. Hunter and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, who was the First State Regent of Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution were honored guests of the Conference.

(MISS) LAURA MAY SMITH,
Historian

Bethlehem Chapter (Bethlehem, Pa.) had its birthday in March. This marks the close of the second year of the Chapter's activity under the Organizing Regent, Mrs. W. L. Wilson. Meetings are held in the Dodson building the second Saturday of each month. After the routine of Chapter work we have a most enjoyable social hour, at which two hostesses appointed for the meeting serve refreshments.

Our Regent and one Delegate attended the 31st Continental Congress in Washington, D. C., presenting a report to the Chapter at the May meeting. Our Regent also attended the State Conference at Erie, Pa., in October.

On Flag Day a luncheon was held at the new Saucon Valley Country Club; the Regent being toast-mistress of the occasion.

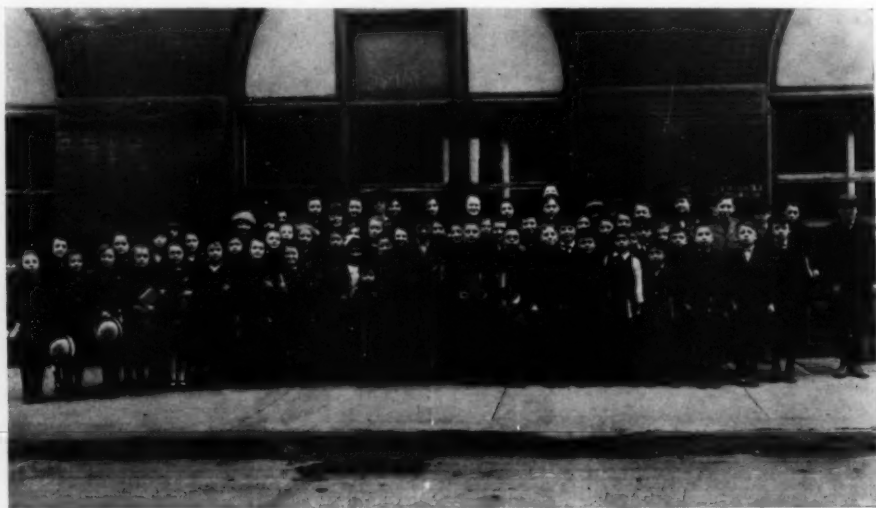
July 1st, 1922, the Chapter's Charter was received and beautifully framed for the Chapter rooms.

On July 4th the members of the Chapter and their husbands placed a number of flags and a large wreath at the Stone which marks the spot where 760 bodies of Revolutionary soldiers were interred during the years 1777-1778. It is most pitiable to think that the men who gave their lives for our Freedom now lie buried under the foundation of a row of houses. At the present time the Chapter's activity centers around this spot, working to secure a plot of ground for a memorial to the soldiers. The Mayor of Bethlehem is most interested and an ordinance was drawn up and passed by the City Council to enable them to condemn and purchase that section of ground to be turned into a public park.

The Committee on Americanization and Patriotic Education, of which Mrs. W. W. Lynn is chairman, have attained splendid results for that cause. A large room in the Municipal Building has been given to the work

by the City Council, free of expense. It is maintained and managed by members of the D. A. R. The Committee in charge see to it that there is a variety of interesting literature of the character which will help to make better patriots and citizens. The room is open Thursday of each week. Regular exercises are conducted, such as singing patriotic songs, saluting the Flag, reciting the American Creed, and other exercises in American History. Fourteen prizes were given during the year for proficiency in American History; twelve prizes for memorizing the American Creed and about seventy-five copies of Immigrants' Manuals, Flag Rules, and the American Creed

the Military Hospital established in Bethlehem, December 3rd, 1776, was held on Sunday afternoon, December 3rd, 1922—the 146th Anniversary of the opening of the Hospital. Several hundred patriotic citizens, including members of the D. A. R., clergymen and veterans of the Civil War, braved the elements to do honor to the Revolutionary soldiers who gave up their lives in defense of their country nearly a century and a half ago. The Moravian Trombone Choir led the procession, with the Bethlehem Boy Scouts forming a "court of honor." The State Historian, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, with ten members of the Valley Forge Chapter, were our guests for the



WEEKLY CLASS IN THE BETHLEHEM, PA., D. A. R. CHAPTER'S AMERICANIZATION WORK

were distributed. On three occasions Mr. D. S. Joel, superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Company Americanization School, visited the room and addressed the children, who are always most eager to hear from Mr. Joel. The attendance averages sixty-five each week.

A Christmas party was held for the children, with fitting exercises, and refreshments were served.

The accompanying picture represents an every-week class at the D. A. R. Americanization rooms. Seventy-three children of seventeen nationalities are represented on the picture. These children are certainly worth the best efforts of our D. A. R. organization.

The first official marking of the resting place of Revolutionary soldiers who died in

occasion and attended a Moravian Love-feast after the marking at the cemetery.

On Washington's Birthday, Bethlehem Chapter gave a tea at the historic Sunn Inn, operated as a public house since 1760. In Colonial times the Inn was visited by Washington and other prominent men of that day. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Schwartz, President of the Moravian Theological Seminary, gave a short talk on Washington, giving interesting facts about his personal life that are but little known. Miss Helen Shunk, a student at the Moravian College, recited Longfellow's "Hymn to the Moravian Nuns." Before disbanding many of those present made a tour of the historic Inn. Particular interest was

shown in the mahogany bed in which George Washington slept while he was a guest.

Our Chapter contributed nineteen valuable historic volumes to the National Society D. A. R.

On Memorial Day, Bethlehem, Pa., Chapter gathered at Lower Saucon Cemetery to dedicate a Memorial to Lieut. Col. Philip Boehm, 1747-1816, Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel Geiger's Battalion of Militia of Northampton County and Paymasters of the Militia of that County. An inspiring address was made by the Rev. James Boehm, descendant of the Lieutenant Colonel of 1776. Mrs. J. Upton Myers read a poem and also made a short address. The Historian of Northampton County, Rev. Dr. P. A. Laury, spoke on Provincial Associations. The large audience, numbering hundreds of people, was most appreciative, and the salute and taps by the Sons of Veterans brought the impressive exercises to a close.

We are most proud of our Chapter's Historic year book.

Bethlehem Chapter numbers sixty-two members. Two were lost by death; one, Mrs. Charles Dodson, a real Daughter; and two were transferred to other Chapters.

(MRS. CHAS. E.) HARRIET E. CHAMBERLIN,
Historian

Marcus Whitman Chapter (Everett, Wash.) has had an enjoyable and profitable year, having held regular meetings from September to June, inclusive. Flag Day, June 14, 1923, was fittingly observed with a program and picnic at the country home of Mrs. Orville R. Allen at Lake Stevens.

At the September meeting, plans were discussed for the year's work. A unique contest was presented; a list of twenty-five questions, pertaining to the state and national societies as well as Chapter, was prepared and distributed among the members. The person answering the largest number of questions correctly was awarded a Block Certificate. Papers on the following subjects were read and discussed at the October meeting: "Founding of the National Society", "Projects and Achievements of the National Society" and "Administration Building and the Block Certificate."

The Chapter was honored at the November meeting by having the following distinguished guests: Mrs. William Sherman Walker, state regent, who is now organizing secretary general, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Henry McCleary, national vice president general; Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, past vice president general, and

Mrs. Willis G. Hopkins, state regent-elect. After a six o'clock dinner at the Mitchell hotel, the party adjourned to Veterans' Hall, the Armory, where an informal reception was held. Mrs. McCleary, who had just returned from a board meeting at Washington, D. C., gave an interesting account of the work of the national society. Mrs. Walker told of the state work, dealing chiefly with the D. A. R. Chapter House at the University of Washington, which has been bought and furnished by Chapters of the state.

The members of the George Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, were guests of Marcus Whitman Chapter at the January meeting. An interesting program was given by the children and a handsome silk flag was presented them by Mrs. J. B. Moyer, regent, on behalf of the Chapter. The February meeting was G. A. R. Guest Day, the members of John Buford Post, Grand Army of the Republic, being honor guests of the Chapter. A program was rendered consisting of musical numbers and patriotic addresses by members of the Grand Army. An interesting feature was the reading of "The Grand Review" by Miss Elma Beecham, which told of the mustering out of the Union Army in 1865. The Army of the Potomac and the Army of the West passed in review along Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, D. C., it taking two days for the returning soldiers to pass a given point.

The March meeting was featured by an Indian program consisting of Indian songs, readings and dances. William Shelton, a member of the Snohomish tribe and builder of the Story Pole which was erected in Everett, was the principal speaker. Mr. Shelton told the story of a number of pictures carved on the pole and exhibited ancient tools used in its construction. They were of stone, with handles of whalebone tied with thongs of sea lion. He said this pole was the same to little Indians as books of fairy tales are to white children. Pioneer Day was observed at the April meeting with reminiscences by the pioneer women present.

Marcus Whitman Chapter has a membership of 71—53 resident members and 18 non-resident; four transfers have been granted during the year and 6 new members received with 6 applications waiting at Washington for verification.

The Chapter has ten subscribers to the Magazine. The President General's Message in each issue proves of special interest. Excerpts from the Message appearing in the September, 1921, issue were typed on sheets of the same



ANNUAL COLONIAL BREAKFAST OF MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER, D. A. R.

dimensions as the Year Book. These were distributed among the members who attached them to the inside of covers for ready reference.

The Committee on Patriotic Education has done excellent work. Three gold medals and one silver medal were awarded the eighth grade pupils of the city having highest and second highest average in American History. Thirty-one copies of the Immigrants' Manual were presented new citizens at Naturalization Court. A list of histories used in the public and private schools of city and county, and in the high school, was secured. Letters were written our representatives at the State Legislature asking support of the History Bill which was introduced by the S. A. R. This bill would provide for the exclusion of all textbooks in the schools of the state which teach un-American principles or which speak slightly of the men who founded the republic.

Washington's Birthday was observed at the County Orphanage with appropriate exercises and the children were presented with a handsome framed portrait of Martha Washington as a companion picture to one of George Washington given by the Chapter several years before. A treat of ice cream, cake and candy was also provided. The Chapter also held its annual colonial breakfast at 12 o'clock on this day. The tables were decorated with baskets of jonquils and acacia tied with light blue tulle bows. Toasts were responded to on the following subjects: "Washington, the Youth", "Washington, the Planter", "Washington, the Churchman", "Washington, a Mason", "Washington, the Patriot", "Martha Washington", "Mary, Mother of Washington", and "Washington State."

Monthly programs were given at the County Farm for the pleasure of the patients, and each one was given at Christmas time a box containing a gift and fruit and candy. The Chapter historian prepared and sent in to the state historian, ten biographical sketches of pioneer men and women of this county.

The annual dues of the chapter are \$3.00. The financial contributions of the Chapter for the year include: \$69.00 for furnishing room in Administration Building, at \$1.00 per member; \$100.00 for University of Washington Chapter House; \$15.00 for Armenian Relief; \$32.00 for Patriotic Education and \$13.70 for Conservation.

The members of Marcus Whitman Chapter have co-operated most heartily in the year's

activities and we can truly say that it has been an "era of good-feeling."

(Mrs. AMOS) ALLIE B. HOOD HAGER,
Historian

Brunswick Chapter (Brunswick, Ga.) now has forty-six members, four of whom were gained during the past year under the regency of Mrs. Clarence H. Leavy.

Attractive year books were arranged, a study of the lives of Georgia's patriotic women of the Revolutionary period being a feature. Special programs for all patriotic days were observed.

Our national obligations have all been met, including our quota for the Georgia Room in Memorial Continental Hall, and re-printing the Immigration Manuals. On the appeal of the state chairman, the regent was pleased to be able to supply four copies of state conference proceedings, which were needed for the files.

Following our annual custom, a gold medal was offered in the senior class of Glynn Academy, for excellency in American history. Miss Charlotte Carruthers was the winner of this medal. Several books on Georgia history were presented to the high school library. Also a number of books were given the City Library during library week. The Georgia Products dinner, sponsored by this Chapter, was a great success, netting a neat sum for our educational fund. The large benefit bridge party, given for the same cause, was also a financial success.

Sketches of our historic trees, Lanier's, Wesley's and Lover's Oaks, were sent to our state chairman of forestry, and post card pictures of them were sent to the state chairman of historic post cards.

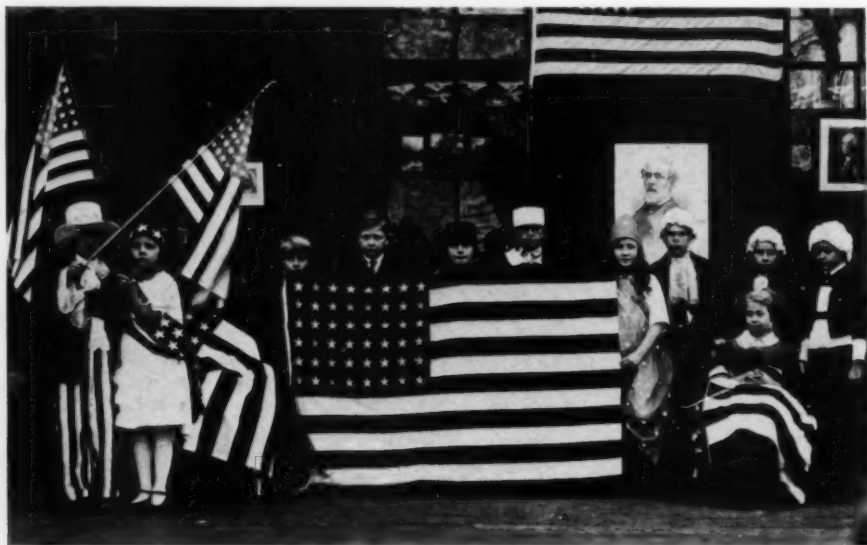
We used our influence with our Representatives in Congress, in having the Yorktown Bill passed.

St. John's Haven School, located on Saint Simon's Island near this city, is our especial care, much individual work having been accomplished by our members, in addition to cash donations. This school is for orphan boys and we consider any efforts made in their behalf the highest form of Americanization work.

The handsome bronze tablet erected by the efforts of Brunswick Chapter, on old Midway Church, in Liberty County, Georgia, was unveiled on April 26 with elaborate ceremony. The tablet was erected in memory of the original members of this historic old church, who were zealous patriots during the Revolutionary period. Delegations from other Chapters over

the state, were present at the exercises, which were attended by hundreds of people. Another piece of patriotic memorial work to the credit of Brunswick Chapter, is the splendid bronze tablet to the memory of Glynn County's World War heroes, which will be placed in the beautiful new high school, now under construction. The tablet will be in the foyer of this building. Memorial trees will be planted in the school grounds by this Chapter also. Beautiful American Flags were presented to every Glynn and Purvis grammar grade, twenty-five in number, by Brunswick Chapter. The presentation exercises took place in the school grounds, with five hundred children taking part. The scene was a most

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) "Father Time" has marked another milestone in the progress of our journey, for Eve Lear Chapter gathered February 19th, for its seventh annual Patriotic Meeting. Mrs. Harry Hinman Brown opened her beautiful home for the Lincoln-Washington meeting and many members exhibited relics of Revolutionary times. Mrs. Frank A. Monson showed the coat of arms of the Atwater family designed in 1434 in Canterbury, England, and a piece of the Washington Elm planted by George Washington in Berkley Springs, W. Va. Mrs. William Lyon Phelps has contributed a mallet to the Chapter. The mallet which will be sent to Washington is over 200



TABLEAU, SHOWING BETSY ROSS MAKING THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG. THIS WAS ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF TWENTY-FIVE BEAUTIFUL FLAGS TO ALL THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADES OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, BY BRUNSWICK CHAPTER, D. A. R.

impressive one. Speeches, songs and lovely tableaux by the children in appropriate costume, were features of the program.

Contributions were made by this Chapter to St. John's Haven School; Meadow Garden, the Georgia home of one of the "Signers"; Americanization Work on Ellis Island; Tom- assee School; Caroline Scott Memorial School; Dr. Crawford W. Long Memorial. (Dr. Long, who was a noted Georgian, was the discoverer of anaesthesia).

Even though we have had a full year of work, we hope to improve in every department next year.

MRS. C. H. LEAVY,
Regent

years old, was once owned by Lord Baltimore and also by John H. Durham, sugar-braker. Mrs. Franklin F. Knous showed a picture of an oaken chair owned by Governor Carver and brought over in the Mayflower. Mrs. John Talbot showed a pocket belonging to her great grandmother and a darned net given by the descendants of Oliver Ellsworth. Mrs. George Graham showed a tin trunk, in which Dudley Hayes carried his money through the Revolution. Miss Mary E. Lewis showed a deed conveying Grove Beach. This is the oldest conveyance of land in the state. Mrs. Harry Hinman Brown showed a pipe of peace given Col. Benjamin Hinman in 1775 in exchange for wampum, and also a bullet taken

from the thigh of Col. Joel Hinman. Mrs. William F. Alcorn told of an anecdote concerning her great uncle who lived in Marcellus, and his dealings with the Indians. Mrs. David T. Welch exhibited the bullet which wounded her grandfather. The silver standard which holds it was made by an ancestor who was a silversmith; also she showed a silver pitcher dated 1760, and a piece of the wedding dress of Lieutenant Bradley's wife. Mrs. Josepha Whitney gave an inspiring talk on National Service in 1923. At the close of the program refreshments were served and Mrs. Brown was assisted by Chapter members. (Mrs. Charles F.) HELEN M. B. MESSINGER,

Regent

Tamalpais Chapter (San Francisco, Cal.) finds that via the Radio is an excellent way of spreading the spirit of patriotism. To fill the air with waves of loyal thought, is a fine thing, and the message of our organization will reach countless thousands. On the 12th of April, 1923, from the High Power Radio Station on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco, Tamalpais Chapter rendered a Patriotic program. The Regent, Mrs. Frank M. Burnside, opened the program by asking for the salute to the flag, requesting that the "Lincoln" salute be given. She said:

"Officers and members of Tamalpais Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, before we give our customary salute to the flag, I wish to make a suggestion which will enable us to salute in a uniform, dignified manner. The usual military salute, as given by a civilian, loses much of its zest and dignity. An officer of the Army or Navy when saluting the flag in civilian clothes, removes his hat with his right hand and places it over his heart.

"Lincoln was asked by a young lady what a woman should do to salute the colors. She said, 'My heart feels the thrill, but what shall I do to show my feelings?'

"Said the great Lincoln, suiting the action to the words, 'Place your hand over your heart.' So, I shall ask that we use the Lincoln salute, which in effect is the same as an officer gives when in civilian clothes, and therefore the proper civilian salute." In unison, several members of the Chapter pledged allegiance to the flag.

Miss Leah Hopkins read "Our Flag," written by our beloved Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, former State Regent of California, spoke on the Daughters

of the American Revolution—Who we are and why we are.

Patriotic songs were rendered by Miss Florence H. Perkins.

Mrs. D. M. Ehlers, Registrar of Tamalpais Chapter, read a message from Mrs. Anne M. Godfrey, Educational Representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor. Mrs. Godfrey's plea was for increased effort in Americanization work. She gave statistics of the illiteracy conditions in California. Mrs. Godfrey's splendid work on the Pacific Coast has been endorsed by the California Daughters of the American Revolution. The members who assisted in giving the salute to the flag were Mrs. Martin Newall, Mrs. Carrie B. Humphries, and Miss Leah Hopkins.

The program was given under the direction of Mrs. Ivy Perkins Cerkel, Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag. The Chapter anticipates giving a Flag Day program on the 14th of June in which we shall again—Proclaim patriotism throughout the air and to all the inhabitants of the land.

IVY PERKINS CERKEL

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Ore.) on February 22nd, dedicated a boulder marking the old French prairie trail into Salem. The boulder is mounted on a granite base. The bronze tablet bears the inscription:

"Marking an Old Trail

Dedicated to the Oregon Pioneers.

Placed by Chemeketa Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution,

August 25, 1922."

The marker stands in a group of evergreen trees, in Willson Park, which was donated to the City by the Pioneer, Dr. William Willson, and is just west of the State grounds forming what is said to be the most beautiful civic center on the Pacific Coast. Just opposite and across the street is Willamette University campus.

The program began with a short talk on the custom of marking the Old Trails, by the Regent, Mrs. U. G. Shipley. The invocation was by Rev. Kantner of the First Congregational Church. The unveiling was by Virginia Best and Clifford Wilson, Children of the Revolution. Governor Pierce spoke briefly on Washington, the Man. The dedicatory address, "The Pioneer," was given by Mr. George H. Himes, Secretary and Curator of the Oregon Historical Society.

The marker was accepted by the Mayor of the City in a few well chosen words. Hon. Peter H. D'Arcy paid a glowing tribute to

the Pioneer Mother. The ceremony closed with the singing of The Star Spangled Banner.

LILLIAN GERTRUDE APPLGATE,
Historian

Governor Edward Coles Chapter (Mattoon, Ill.) was organized March 16, 1921, with a membership of twenty-five. We now number forty-one.

We received our name from Edward Coles, the second governor of Illinois. Because of his courage and persistency, freedom was written into the Constitution of Illinois. Our county was named in honor of him. We are proud of our name and hope to be able to live up to the high ideals for which Governor Edward Coles stood.

Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee, our State Chaplain, presented us with a gavel made from the wood of a tree at Mt. Vernon.

We have had twenty-four meetings since our organization, with a varied program. The D. A. R. Magazine notes are often included and prove to be very instructive and interesting.

Our Flag Day celebrations have been especially enjoyable. The Sally Lincoln Chapter of Charleston always observes the day with us. June 14, 1922, we motored to the Gordon graveyard near Janesville and held appropriate exercises over the grave of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln. A picnic was held in the Shiloh churchyard adjoining the cemetery and in the afternoon the members assembled in the little country church and discussed the marking of the Lincoln Circuit through Coles County.

Last year we observed Flag Day at River-view. This is historical ground near where the two Indian battles of Coles County were fought.

Our Armistice Day programs have been in charge of our World War Mothers and we have always cooperated with the other patriotic organizations of our city. Twenty-six American elms were planted in one of our parks in memory of our World War Heroes.

A debate with Sally Lincoln Chapter was very interesting. The subject was, "Resolved, The Colonial Women Were Better Mothers Than the Modern Club Women." The decision rendered by the judges was in favor of the Colonial Mothers. Our Ancestors' Day was also entertaining, and our musical program of patriotic songs and their history was greatly enjoyed. Both years we have observed Washington's Birthday by having a Colonial

Party. The annual birthday luncheon of the Chapter is always a pretty affair and we look forward to it with a great deal of pleasure. We have had some very interesting lectures. Mrs. Amos W. Walker, of Chicago, gave us such an inspiring talk on the "New America Shop." After the lecture, there was an exhibit of the foreign made articles. This was especially instructive to us since there are very few foreigners in our vicinity. We had another unexpected treat when Mrs. Susan D. Baker, of Janesville, one of the oldest residents in that neighborhood, came as a guest and gave reminiscences of the early life of Coles County and the close relationship of her family with that of Thomas Lincoln.

During Educational Week, Dr. William M. Hudson, president of Blackburn College at Carlinville, gave us such an interesting stereopticon lecture. We were beautifully entertained by the Sally Lincoln Chapter, the feature of the afternoon's program being a talk on Governor Edward Coles by Justice of the State Supreme Court, F. K. Dunn, of Charleston. Last summer the Lincoln Circuit through Coles County was marked and September 18th we had our Lincoln Circuit dedication at the county-seat, Charleston, thus commemorating the Lincoln-Douglas Debate held there. The out-of-town speakers for the occasion were Hon. Henry R. Rathbone of Chicago; Dr. William E. Barton of Oak Park; our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck of Peoria; Secretary of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber of Springfield; and the Chairman, Miss Lotte E. Jones of Danville; Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher of Galesburg, the D.A.R. State Recording Secretary, was also a guest of honor.

A home-talent play was given to raise funds for equipping a local play-ground. \$475 was cleared. A picture, "The Passing Caravan," was presented to the Lions Club of Mattoon by one of our members in the name of the Governor Edward Coles Chapter.

Five splendid historical papers, given by Chapter members, have been sent to the State Historian. Medals have been awarded to our eighth grade pupils ranking highest in American History. We have supported the bills in Congress which were recommended by the Legislative Committee and urged the purchase of Cahokia Mounds by our State. The Governor Edward Coles Chapter has been represented both years since its organization by a delegate at the State Conference and Continental Congress, and has always ranked one hundred per cent. in contributions. Our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, has been

a great help and inspiration to us and we feel greatly indebted to her.

We have a very enthusiastic Chapter, with bright prospects for the future.

EMILY DOLE OBLINGER,
Regent

Kosciuszko Chapter (Greenwood, S. C.) has had a pleasant and active year's work, with eight business and two social meetings, all of which were well attended. The membership has grown from 43 to 57, thereby almost completing the limited number—60. Several names are on the waiting list. At the beginning of the Chapter year it was decided to discontinue the monthly sum, given for two years previous to the "Near East Relief" fund, as some were apprehensive of suffering in our home town among the poor. In November the Chapter was delightfully entertained by one of the new members, Mrs. Workman, at her home in Ware Shoals. There the work at Tomassee was discussed, and a goodly sum donated by the Chapter. The programs have been varied and full of interest. Several good papers were written and some delightful readings given. In February Mrs. Calhoun, of Clemson, was the guest of the Chapter for a day and night. A reception was given her in the afternoon, and at night she lectured at Lander College and showed stereopticon views for the benefit of Tomassee. The sum of \$50 was realized.

The 22nd of February being the birthday of our sister Chapter, "Star Fort," the Kosciuszko Chapter did not celebrate it in any way. The regular monthly meeting was made a social one, however, and was much enjoyed with music, readings and delightful refreshments.

At various times during the year the Chapter furnished dinners and luncheons to different organizations; sold refreshments at the annual County Fair, and devised other ways of replenishing the treasury. It was thereby enabled to contribute to the following causes:

Book cases for Tomassee, \$1; to Mr. Landrum for flag stories, \$1; S. C. room at Continental Hall, \$4.50; Manual for Immigrants, \$14.50; Tomassee Contingent fee, \$50; Tomassee Scholarship, \$50; Tomassee foundershship, \$100; Georgetown School, \$35; restoration of French Village, Belleau, \$5; Lander Scholarship, \$75; Near East Relief, \$15; various local charities, \$85.55.

Our Victory Bond was sold, and the proceeds, \$52.00, given to Tomassee.

A committee was appointed to look up old wills, inscriptions and dates on ancient tomb-

stones, etc. The historian was made chairman of that committee. She has visited several old graveyards and the old historic church at Cedar Springs, at which place she located the graves of two soldiers of the Revolution. They are as follows: James Frazier, who fought for his country nearly a year under Gen. Green; and James Devlin, "Who fought under Col. Moultrie on Sullivans Island at the defeat of Sir Peter Parker, and saw Sergeant Jasper replace the flag amidst the thunder of the British guns."

Our Chapter was represented in the National Convention at Washington by its regent, Mrs. J. T. McLees, and an interesting report was given by her. The last monthly meeting in June was a social one, on the beautiful grounds of the Power House, and was enjoyed by all present.

The Chapter now looks forward with renewed zeal and interest to another year of useful, harmonious work for our beloved country and her citizens.

MRS. T. P. McKELLAR,
Historian.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, (Rockville, Conn.). There have been eight regular meetings held during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-seven. The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. T. Maxwell. The Chapter voted the following expenditures: \$50 to the Springfield International College; \$15 to the school at Tomassee. It was voted that the interest from the thousand dollars recently left the Chapter by Mrs. Prescott be used to defray the expenses of the delegates to the annual Congress at Washington. Dr. J. Milton Coburn of Norwalk, entertained with original stories of Colonial life.

The November meeting was held with Mrs. Charles Allen. It was voted that the Chapter give \$10 towards the printing of a poem for the Unbound Anthology. Miss Harriet Marsh, State Historian, was the speaker, taking for her subject "Keeping Faith in Connecticut." Mrs. A. E. Waite sang several solos. The December meeting was held with Mrs. William Howell. Mrs. Maxwell reported that \$55 had been made on a recent food sale. The Chapter voted to accept Mrs. David Sykes as a member.

Mrs. Metcalf sang. Miss Hickey, Field Agent in charge of the Teachers' Training Department of Americanization of the State Board of Education spoke on "Connecticut's Problem of Assimilating the Immigrant."

ABBIE B. IDE,
Recording Secretary.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4486. ROGERS.—Wm Rogers b 1780 d 1873, mar Martha Thompson, their chil were Wm. mar—Clark; Cynthia mar Anderson Mason; Nancy mar—Stephens; Eliz. mar—Burr; Jane; John. Cynthia Rogers b 30 Apr. 1809 d 1847 mar 26 Aug. 1826 Anderson Mason, their chil were James N.; Wm. Russell; Martha Ann mar John Kurtz; Andrew J.; Arch McCracken; Thos. J.; Rufus A.; Lu Owen; Cynthia M.—*Mrs. J. B. Kurtz*, 305 S. Ave East. Washington, Iowa.

10572. ESKRIDGE.—George Eskridge mar abt 1745 Hannah Damonville & their son Geo. b in Westmoreland Co., Va. was in Rev. serving as soldier, Orderly-Sergeant & Commissary under Capt. Burgess Ball & Col. Parker, Va. troops on the Continental Establishment three years. Later was Lieutenant & at the battles of Cowpens & Guilford, also at the defeat of Cornwallis. He mar abt 1781 Frances Kenner & had chil Wm. Kenner Eskridge b 10 Dec. 1782 & Molley Kenner b 15 Dec. 1783. After the death of Frances, George Eskridge mar 17 Feb. 1792 Eliz. Robinson of Prince William Co., Va (This data is on the marriage license) in 1811 they moved to Ky, where he d in Grayson Co. 18 Aug. 1827. His widow d 21 July 1844. Their chil were Nancy Nash Eskridge b 15 Dec. 1792 mar Elias Porter; Eliz. b 16 Oct. 1794 mar Wm. Fentress; Alfred b Nov. 1795; Nathaniel Robinson b 21 Mch. 1798 mar—Curd; Eliza b 11 April 1800 mar Samuel Wilson; Joseph Wilson b 2 Feb. 1802 mar abt 1821 Frances Robinson, he d abt 1864, had son Elija R. Eskridge; John b 2 Dec. 1804 mar Subrina Swader; Henry b 2 Dec. 1807 mar his sister-in-law, Frances Rob-

inson Eskridge; George Henry b 14 May 1810 mar—Chambliss; Elija mar Eliz. Taylor. Lieut Geo. Eskridge had an older bro. Wm. who was an officer in the Rev. & who mar. Eliz. Scott of Winchester, Va. Ref: Pension Office Records, Co. Rec. & family letters.—*Mrs. H. L. West*, 2659 Conn. Ave. Washington, D. C.

10574. HARRISON.—Charles Harrison, bro. of Benj., The Signer, was a Brig. Gen. in the Rev. He mar. Mary, dau of Augustine & Mary Herbert Claiborne, in 1761 when she was 16 & he 19 years old. He d 1796. Their chil were Chas., Augustine, Mary Herbert, Anne Carter, Benj., Henry, & Eliz. Randolph. He desc. in direct line from the immigrant Benj. Harrison & his w Hannah Churchill.—*Mrs. C. L. Greer*, 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

ORTON.—Thomas Orton b 1709 in Farmington mar there 18 June 1730 Eliz Sedgwick of same town. He removed to Tyringham, Mass. being one of the first settlers & the first elected Deacon of the church of that town. His w Eliz. d 16 May 1738. Their chil were Roger b 11 Mch. 1731; Eliz. b 8 Nov. 1732; Thos. b 1734; Anna b 8 May 1736; David b 1737; Esther 12 May 1738. Deacon Thos. Orton mar 2nd Hepzibah Buel & their chil were Roger b 1740 & Margaret b 1742. He d 1780 in Tyringham. He is designated as Sergeant Thos. Orton in the rec. of his 2nd marriage.—*Mrs. Lester Orton*, Adel., Iowa.

10762. WHITE-ROGERS.—Capt. Joseph White was the oldest son of Thos. White who came to Weymouth, Mass. abt 1624 & was not therefore of Mayflower desc. Capt. Joseph was b in Weymouth abt 1640 mar 9 Sept. 1660

Lydia, dau. of John Rogers pioneer deacon & leading citizen of Weymouth who d 23 Mch. 1706. Lydia Rogers White d 8 May 1727. Capt Joseph White set. in Mendon 1663 & was formally accepted on the list of ten men from Weymouth & thirteen men from Braintree who constituted the 1st settlers of Mendon. He held many offices & served on special committees of the town.—*Mrs. James Beattie*, 385 Edgewood Ave., Akron, Ohio.

10778. THOMPSON.—Rev. John Thompson, Presbyterian minister & member of Donegal Church came from Penna. 1751 & visited applicants with whom he had been in correspondence, making arrangements with two young men to return with him to Penna. & commence their studies for the ministry. The men relinquished their design to study & Mr. Thompson set. in Rowan Co., N. Car. nr Center Church 1751. He was preaching in Mecklenburg Co., 1752. His dau Hannah married Roger Lawson, 1715-1803, a Rev. soldier who after the War rec'd a land grant in Washington Co., Ga. for services. A deed is of record in Rowan Co., N. C. Made by Roger Lawson & his w Hannah 1756 in which the land conveyed is described as belonging to Rev. John Thompson. The chil of Roger & Hannah Lawson were Hugh b 1755 d 1802; John d 1816; Roger d 1801; Wm.; Andrew b 1768 d 1822.—*Miss Louise Irvin*, 235 N. Harris St., Sandersville, Ga.

10781. STEER.—The parents of Ruth Steer b 1747, Lancaster Co., Pa. were Joseph & Grace Edgerton Steer who came from Ireland.—*Mrs. M. B. Mayfield*, Box No. 273, Lexington, Mo.

10830. PICKETT.—Adam Pickett mar Hannah Wetherell, their chil were Adam b 1681 d 1709; John b 1695. Hannah Wetherell was the daughter of Daniel Wetherell b 29 Nov. 1630 d 14 April 1719 mar Grace Brewster 4 Aug 1650. Their chil were Hannah b 21 Mch 1659 mar Adam Pickett; Mary b 7 Oct. 1668 mar 1st Thomas Harris, 2nd Geo. Denison; Daniel b 26 Jan 1670 d young; Samuel bapt. 19 Oct. 1679. Ref: p 363, Caulkin's History of New London County, see also p. 286.—*Miss Alice S. Rogers*, 109 Truman St., New London, Ct.

10833. SHERWOOD.—Thos. Sherwood Sr. emig. in the ship "Frances" from Ipswich 1634, with his w Alice & chil. Their son Thos Sherwood b 1624 mar Ann, dau of Benj. Turney, and their dau Hannah Sherwood mar John Bradley b 1664 d 1703. This branch of the family descends thru the Bradleys.—*Mrs. C. E. Congdon*, 28 Centre St., Fort Plain, N. Y.

11490. CALHOUN.—Chil of Patrick & Martha Caldwell Calhoun were Catharine who mar M. Waddell; Wm & Patrick who both mar Miss De Graffenreid daughters of Count & Countess De Graffenreid; James who mar.—Martin; & John who mar. Miss Calhoun, a cousin.—*H. L. Whitney*, Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.

11532a. FAIRBANKS.—In Fairbanks Genealogy comp by L. S. Fairbanks, p 80, you will find Freelove b 25 May 1734, was living in Franklin, Mass. when her mother's will was made & at that time was unmarried. She was the dau. of John Fairbanks b 28 Feb. 1706 in Wrentham, Mass d 19 May 1754, Wrentham mar 30 July 1729 Jane, daughter of Michael & Jeanne Wight Ware, who d 17 June 1788. Chil of John & Jane Ware Fairbanks were Asa B 30 May 1731 mar Sarah Pond; Freelove b 25 May 1734; Melicent b 31 Aug 1736 d 7 Sept. 1745; Billing b 19 Nov. 1740 d 8 Sept 1745; Olive b 28 Dec. 1745 mar Jonathan Wales. John Fairbanks, served in the early Colonial Wars (Appendix, Fairbanks Genealogy.) He was the son of John V, John IV, John III, John II, Jonathan I.—*Mrs. Milne H. Brownelee*, 5 Alma St., San Francisco, California.

10405. BROWNSON.—There were in 1794 very few people in Susquehanna Co., Pa. An Isaac Brownson in that year made a settlement in what is now Rush Twp, on the north branch of Wyalusing Creek. He had a son Elisha, who lived over the line in Bradford Co. & a son John who lived nr his father. Most of the settlers in this vicinity were from Conn. In the 1790 Census there were two Isaac Brownsons in Conn., one of whom may have removed in 1794 to Penna.—*Frank B. Lamb*, 33 Main St., Westfield, N. Y.

10384. CLARK.—Mary Reynolds b 1768 d 1817 mar 1789 Joseph Clarke b 1767 d 1804. Mary was b Washington Co., Md d Augusta Co., Va. res. of Clarks not known. Their chil were Margaret b 1794 d 1869 mar. 1813 James M. Brown; Wm mar Sarah Hanesbarger; Eliz. 1802-1875 mar 1825 Rev. John Hitt; Jane unmar. d in O.; Frances 1804-1880 mar 1826 John Anderson; Joseph d Urbana, O. mar. Eliz. Dennis. Chil of Wm & Sarah Hanesbarger were Jane mar Barnett Aughinbaugh; Julia, Lewis H., Josephine mar Chas. Bretney; Mary E. mar Wm. R. Hitt, Maj. John Reynolds mar Mary Waltz & their chil were Wm. mar Christiana Boullt; Caroline mar Geo. Peters; Eliz. mar 1824 Samuel Clark; Susan & Robert. John mar Miss Crook. John Reynolds mar Elizabeth McKee & their chil were John d 1779 mar Mar-

gret Smith; Eliz. d 1806 mar Thomas Smith; Joseph b 1747 mar Sarah Smith & lived in O.; Frances, Anna mar — McKain; Rebecca mar — McCracken; Margaret mar David Osborn; Mary mar — Lemmon; Bridget. These Clarks & Reynolds were residents of Ohio and Maryland.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head*, 1629 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

QUERIES

11628. BUNNELL.—Wanted ancestry of Stephen Bunnell, w Mary, ch: Rhoda, Mary, James, Stephen, Jonas, David, Nathaniel Stephen Sr., b in N. J.; came to Ky in 1788, then to Ohio in 1810, and d Warren Co., 1812. Did he serve in the Revolution?

(a) LERN.—John Lern, w Caterina; ch George, John, Jacob, Andreas, Peter, Adam, Rachel, Caterina, Rebecca, and Sara, will probated Northampton Co., Pa., 1781. Wanted name of the second s John's w; also dates of b & d of John. Were his ch George, Joseph, Jacob, Catherine, and Rachel?

(b) MILLER.—Frederick Miller of Hamilton, Twp, Northampton Co., Pa., left a will naming w Dorothy; ch Jacob, John, Henry, Frederick, Abraham, Catherine, Elizabeth and Mary. In the will he mentions a "beloved first wife," and wishes to be bur beside her on his farm in Hamilton Township. What was her name? Any inf about her gratefully received.

(c) FLICK-GERLACH.—Paul Flick had sons, born Moore Twp., Northampton Co., Pa. Casper, Paul & Martin. Was there a dau Maria? Also, is the will of Paul Flick, probated 1825, Easton, Pa., ch: Casper, Paul, Philip, Anna, Maria, Susana, Elizabeth, Sary, Gertraut, that of the Gerlach Paul, or his s Paul?—F. H. C.

11629. LARRISON.—Wanted dates of b, m and d of Joseph Larrison, Jr, who served in the Rev from New Hampshire. Also name of his w. An early family lived in Indiana, moving to Tennessee nr Athens. Children were: Hannah (who m James Oakes and moved to Mississippi), James (whose desc live in Ill.) Peter, and Katie.—B. E. E.

11630. NORTHCROSS.—Thomas Northcross b abt 1767, m abt 1797, Hester McGlamory (Meglemery, Maglemory, McLemore, etc.) and lived nr Petersburg, Sussex Co., Va. Came to Miss. where he d 1825. Had sis Susanna, and bros William and Frederick. Family originally from Sussex, England. Because of characteristic names Richard, Nathaniel, Susanna, as well as professions, thought to be same as Norcross of Watertown, Conn. Northern and Nelms appear as given

names in our fam hence think m into the Northern and Nelms fam while in Va.

Wanted, (a) Virginia gen of Northcross and McGlamory families, with proof of ser in Rev. (b) dates for Matt McGlamory (and dau) of Greenbrier Co., Va., whose dau is thought to have m Thomas s of John Norcut same Co. Proof of s in Rev. (c) Names of ch of Asa Norcross, b 1740, who m 1st, Elizabeth Greenwood; and 2nd, Elizabeth Fairbanks, residing in Dublin, N. H., and Hollister, Mass. (d) Names of ch of Nehemiah Norcross who m 1763, Ruth —R. N. C.

11631. PERKINS.—Wanted, place and date of d of the following members of the Perkins fam, names of ch and of any desc: Barnabas Perkins, mariner, s of David and Fear (Candey) Perkins of Taunton, was of New Bedford, in 1801, and of Fairhaven, 1821; David Perkins, Jr., his bro, b aft 1770, was of Rochester, in 1801, of Fairhaven, 1832. His w was Lucy Ross, who had a sis Mary Raymond of Fairhaven, and bro Joseph Ross of Weymouth; John Perkins, s of David and Alice (Leach b Bridgewater, 1746, was of Barre, 1775, taken prisoner at Bunker Hill; m Sarah White at Hardwick, July 23, 1777; was of Oakham in 1779 and 1786; Robert Perkins, b Bridgewater, 1750, of Rutland, 1776, when he m Silence Leach at Pelham, of Barre, 1777; Asa Perkins, b Bridgewater, 1754, of Oakham, 1779 and 1780, of Ludlow, 1790 and 1795. Who was his w?

(a) SCRIBNER.—Who was Mary, w of Zachaeus Scribner of Norwalk and Wilton, Conn., m abt 1745? She d at Ballson, N. Y., October, 1808, aged 87. Was she Mary, dau of William Edwards of Norwalk and Stratfield, or was she from Long Island?

(b) NORTON-LEWIS.—Who were the parents and ances of Ruth Norton, who m Benjamin Lewis of Swansea, Mass., Aug. 22, 1754?

(c) MATHEWSON.—Who was the w of Israel Mathewson, who lived at the northeast side of Moswansicut Pond, Johnston, R. I.? He was b Jan. 3, 1708, sold his farm in Johnston in 1776, and in 1790 was perhaps living with his s John. He had at least 4 sons; William, b Sept. 1745, Rev sol, m Tabitha Chaffe, 1780 at Woodstock, Conn., and d Jan. 1, 1835 at Lisle N. Y.; Israel, m 1773 Lydia Saunders, removed to Woodstock; John, of Scituate in 1790; David b May, 1760, removed to Hartwick, N. Y., abt 1796—J. C. P.

11632. ADAMS-DANFORTH.—Wanted gen of Joseph Adams of Pomfret & of his w Mary Danforth. Their dau, Ruth Adams mar at Brooklyn, Conn., 28 Dec., 1756, Nehemiah

Bacon of Pomfret, Conn., a Rev soldier & Pensioner. Pension Rec. states Ruth was 84 yrs old in 1820.—K. J. B.

11633. PASCHAL.—Wanted parentage of Silas Paschal & of his w Winnie. Their chil were Anderson, Patsy & Samuel who mar Mary Ballote & had chil James Wade, Barthena, Wm. James Wade Paschal mar Adelaide Smith in New Middleton, Tenn., 1852. This branch of the Paschal fam. moved from the Carolinas to Smith Co., Tenn. Was there Rev. rec in this line? Wanted also Rev. ances of Mary Ballote, her mother was a Gill.

(a) HEATON.—Wanted parentage of Polly Heaton b 25 Feb. 1778, d 2 Sept. 1851, in New Middleton, Tenn., mar Wm. Smith, 1 Jan. 1795, in Davidson Co., Tenn. Their son Josiah Ramsey Smith mar. 1826, Barthena Cloud. Did Polly Heaton's father have Rev. rec.?

(b) MADERA.—Wanted ances of Chas. Madera who moved from Va. to Iowa 1835, mar in Iowa Rebecca Parriott Wilson. Their chil were Susan, Edgar, Shepard, Fred, George Dennis. Should like to correspond with desc of this family.

(c) TURNER-MCQUILLAN.—Wanted Rev. rec, with dates of b, m & d of Thomas Turner of Va. Also parentage of his w Mary McQuillan, b 1757, d 4 Nov. 1834. Did her father have Rev. rec.?—F. M. M.

11634. WILLIAMS.—Wanted maiden n of w, place & date of mar. of Rev Henry, son of Henry & Abigail Avery Williams, who was b at Stonington, Conn. 21 Nov. 1745, d Leverett, Mass., 27 Nov. 1811. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Guilford, Vt. 1778 & at Leverett 1784.—A. B. S.

11635. BROWN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Hannah Brown who mar 1779 Henry Penny (Rev. sol.). Was she a desc of Thos. Brown, Jr. & his w Hannah Collins who were mar 1677?

(a) BELL.—Wanted ances. of Ebenezer Bell & of his w Eliz., whose s John Bell was b 16 Dec. 1806 in Delaware. Was there Rev. rec. in either line?

(b) HOWORTH-COPPOCK.—Moses Coppock mar Martha Scurs in Scarborough, Eng., & their son Aaron Coppock b 19 Aug. 1662, d 10 Aug. 1726, mar Miriam White. Both are buried in Friends Burial Ground, Nottingham, Pa. Their son John Coppock mar Abbygal Skilern & their dau. Ann b 18 Mar. 1781, mar James Haworth b Feb. 1775 in N. Car. Was there Rev. rec. in any of these lines?—H. B. E.

11636. ANNIBLE.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec. of Ebenezer Annible who d at Bridgewater,

Mich. Probably enlisted or born in Onondago Co., N. Y. Wanted name of w & date of mar. He is supposed to have had a son who mar Louisa French & their dau mar John Mills. Wanted any information of this family.—N. R. J.

11637. ROSEBERRY.—Wanted any information of Alex. Roseberry who mar a Miss McConnel, & of his son Isaac, who moved from Cumberland Co., Pa. to Ky. When did they come to Cumberland Co., Pa.?—N. M.

11638. JONES.—Rev. Emanuel, son of John Jones of Anglesea, was licensed for Va. 28 May, 1700. He had three sons John, Rev. Emanuel, Jr. & Richard. Rev. Emanuel, Jr. mar Miss Macon of New Kent & had Emanuel Macon Jones. Richard mar Anne Simmons & had Emanuel who mar Mary Booth, who had son Richard who mar Martha Throckmorton. Information desired of the son John, dates of b, m & d & names of w & chil.—F. E. E.

11639. GIBBONS.—Wanted ances of Thomas Gibbons d York Co., Va. 1696 & of his w Mary — d there 1697. Also ances of the 2nd w of their son Thomas, sheriff of York d 1706, his wife was Sarah Conier. Wanted also ances of Anne Eppes, w of John's son Thos. b 1734 in York mar in Sussex d 1809 Hawkins Co., Tenn. Did Thomas Gibbons b 1734 have Rev. rec.?

(a) CHISHOLM.—Wanted ances of John Chisholm of Amelia Co., Va. later of Halifax, & of his wm whom he m bef 1743, Eleanor, dau of Nicholas Gillington & names of all their chil. Did their son Elijah who d 1818 in White Co. Tenn. have Rev. rec.?—E. T. C.

11640. MITCHELL-STUART.—Martha Mitchell b nr Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., 19 April 1777 m 29 Sept. 1796 James Stuart of Phila. d 21 Feb. 1842. She was an Episcopalian but aft her mar. she became Presbyterian & belonged to "Old Pine St. Presby. Ch" in Phila. Wanted her parentage & any data concerning her fam. Was there Col. or Rev. service in her line? I have this note on the Mitchell line but cannot connect it up. In 1690 Col. Mitchell was a commander in the Battle of Boyne under King William of Orange. His desc. Andrew & David Mitchell came to Amer. with Alex. Mebane, John Anderson, Margaret Moore & her dau, Ann, early in 1700 & they all set. in Lancaster Co., Pa. They came from the Scotch-Irish colony in Ulster, Ireland.—A. D. R. K.

11641. LAMB-RAY.—Wanted gen, dates & proof of Rev. rec. of father of Mary Lamb b abt 1775 d in S. Car. nr Spartansburg, bur-

ied in "Old Padgett's Creek Cemetery" mar abt 1800 Hosea Ray b abt 1774, res. Union Co., S. C. He had bros Wm.; Thos. & Elijah, Baptist ministers; & sis. Sarah. His father known to have served in Rev. but lack proof & his given name. Wanted gen & all information of this family—M. K. A.

11642. CRAIG-ADAMS.—Wm. Wallace Craig, res. Madrid Bend, Ky-Tenn. mar 1st 17 May 1832 Mary Bloys who d 1752. He mar 2nd 14 Oct. 1853 Nancy Caroline Adams b 11 June 1826. Wanted gen of each.

(a) HOPKINS.—Wanted birthplace of Elias Hopkins who d in Pittsford, Vt. 1893, also information of his son Daniel who m Patience — & removed to N. Y. & later to Ontario.

(b) SALTER.—Wanted b, m & d of Mary Salter, w of Gershom Beach, res. Morristown, N. J. prob m there 1850. res. Rutland, Vt. during Rev. from which place he served.

(c) SAGE.—Wanted maiden n of w of Allen Sage, Jr. who served from Mt. Washington, Mass. removed to East Bloomfield, N. Y. 1790, & 1797 to Canada.

(d) LAWRENCE.—Wanted parentage of Levi Lawrence, who served in Rev. in Vt. & N. Y. & who lived in Oxford Co., Ontario, 1795.

(e) SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Phebe Smith b 18 Sept. 1748, m 1766 James Burdick & lived on boundary bet Mass. & Vt. where he had a grist mill & ferry.

(f) ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Mary Allen of Milford, Conn. who m 5 Feb. 1723/4 Benoni Sage of Middletown, Conn.—C. M. B.

11643. DILLARD-GARRETT.—Wanted parentage, gen data & proof of ser. of father of Priscella Dillard b 7 Feb. 1783 in Laurens Co., S. C. d 24 Oct. 1857 in Miss. had bros. John & Joseph. She m abt 1800 Joseph Garrett b 8 Jan. 1775, Laurens Co., S. C. d 27 May, 1849 in Miss. Wanted his gen also. His father d when he was 8 yrs old & he was reared by fam of another name. Mary Garrett, dau. of Joseph mar Ambrose Ray, Baptist minister of Spartansburg, S. C. Wanted all information possible of these families.—M. R. J.

11644. WHEATLEY - POE - SMITH - WHITTINGTON - DORAN - LOWRY.—Would like to corres.

with anyone interested in these families. Jos. Wheatley m bef 1784 Polly Poe & lived in Wilkes Co., N. C., aft 1790. Is there Rev. rec in either line? Jarvis Smith set. in Wilkes Co., 1778 m Nancy Whittingham. He & several bros. all of whom had iron bloomeries along the Yadkin River are said to have ser. at Kings Mountain. Desire proof. Alex. Doran of Wash. Co., Va., served under Col. Campbell at Kings Mt. m Eliz. Lowry. Wanted her parentage.

(a) DICKINSON.—Joseph Dickinson b 13 Apr. 1745 m Eliz. — b 16 June 1749. Their chil John b 3 Feb. 1772; Mary b 2 Dec. 1774; James b 30 Apr. 1776; Daniel b 2 Dec. 1778; name unknown b 1783/5; Eliz. b 10 Sept 1788 mar Nathaniel Purdy of Ulster Co., N. Y. 1809; Joseph b 24 May 1790; Catrien b 20 July 1792; Fanny b 20 July 1792. Fam. lived in Ulster or Orange Cos during Rev. Wanted Rev. rec. of Joseph Dickinson. Would like to corres. with desc. of this fam. —L. G.

11645. BROOKE-BOYER.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Chas. Brooke, the father of Mark Brooke b 1791 d 1849 mar Mary, dau. of John & Eliz. Boyer Koons, 17 Oct. 1815. Their chil were Isaac 1817-1819; James 1818-1870; Jerred E. 1820-1911; Mariah, 1823-1867; John Koons, 1826-1885; Eliz. Ann, 1828-1844; Mary, 1830-1903; Jesse, 1832-1833; Keim K., 1835-1907. Wanted also Rev. gen. of John Koons.—J. T. B.

11646. BEATTY.—Wanted any information of Eliz. w of Wm. Beatty. They set on the Monocacy River, Md 1730. Their son Wm. b 1739 mar. Mary Dorothea Grosh b 1739, & their 9th ch. was named Otho Holland Beatty. —B. P. F.

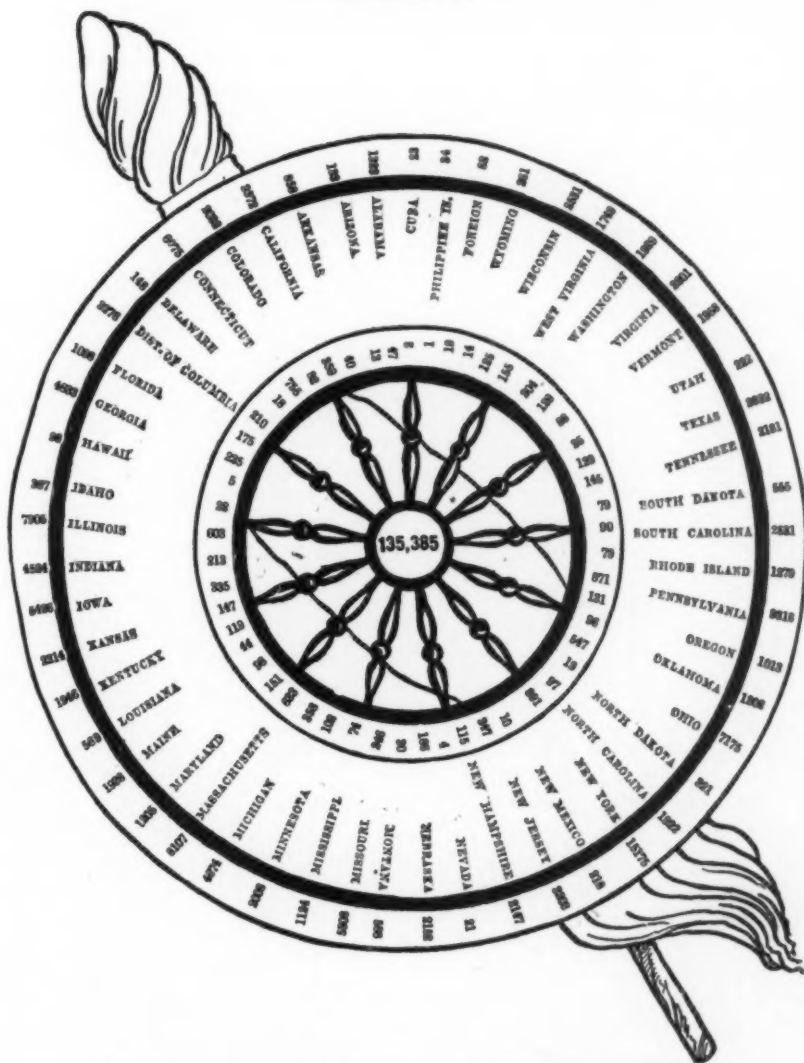
11647. TEMPLETON.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Templeton who m Andrew Farley, a Rev. Capt. from Wash. Co., Pa, or Wheeling W. Va.

(a) NEAL.—Wanted parentage of Jane Neal who m Alex. Harrah abt 1800 at Pittsburg, Pa.

(b) WALTON.—Wanted parentage of Mildred Walton who mar. John Crain abt 1772, prob. in Georgia.—S. B. H.



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